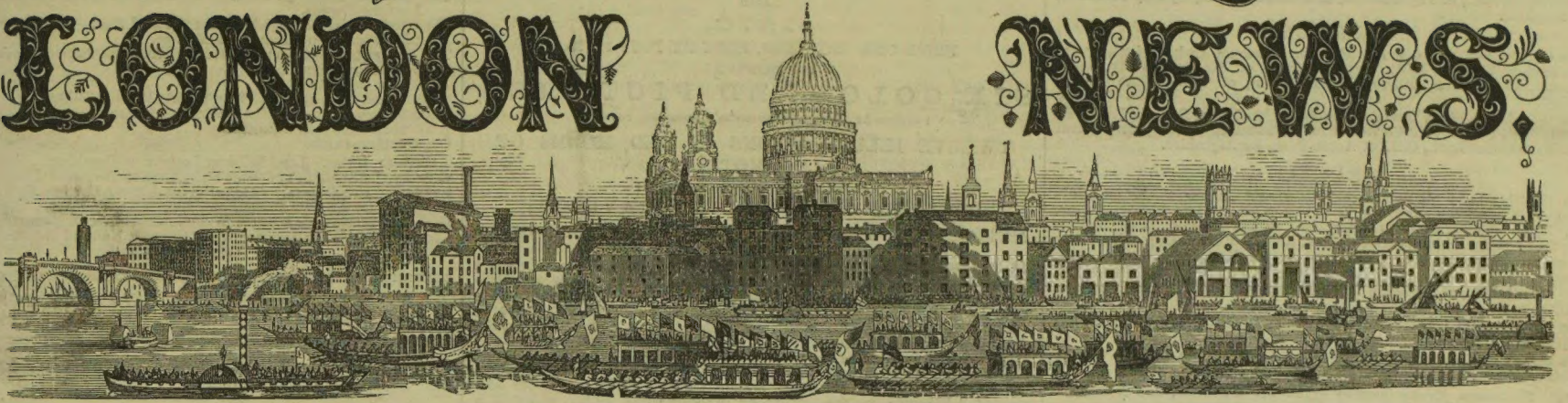


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

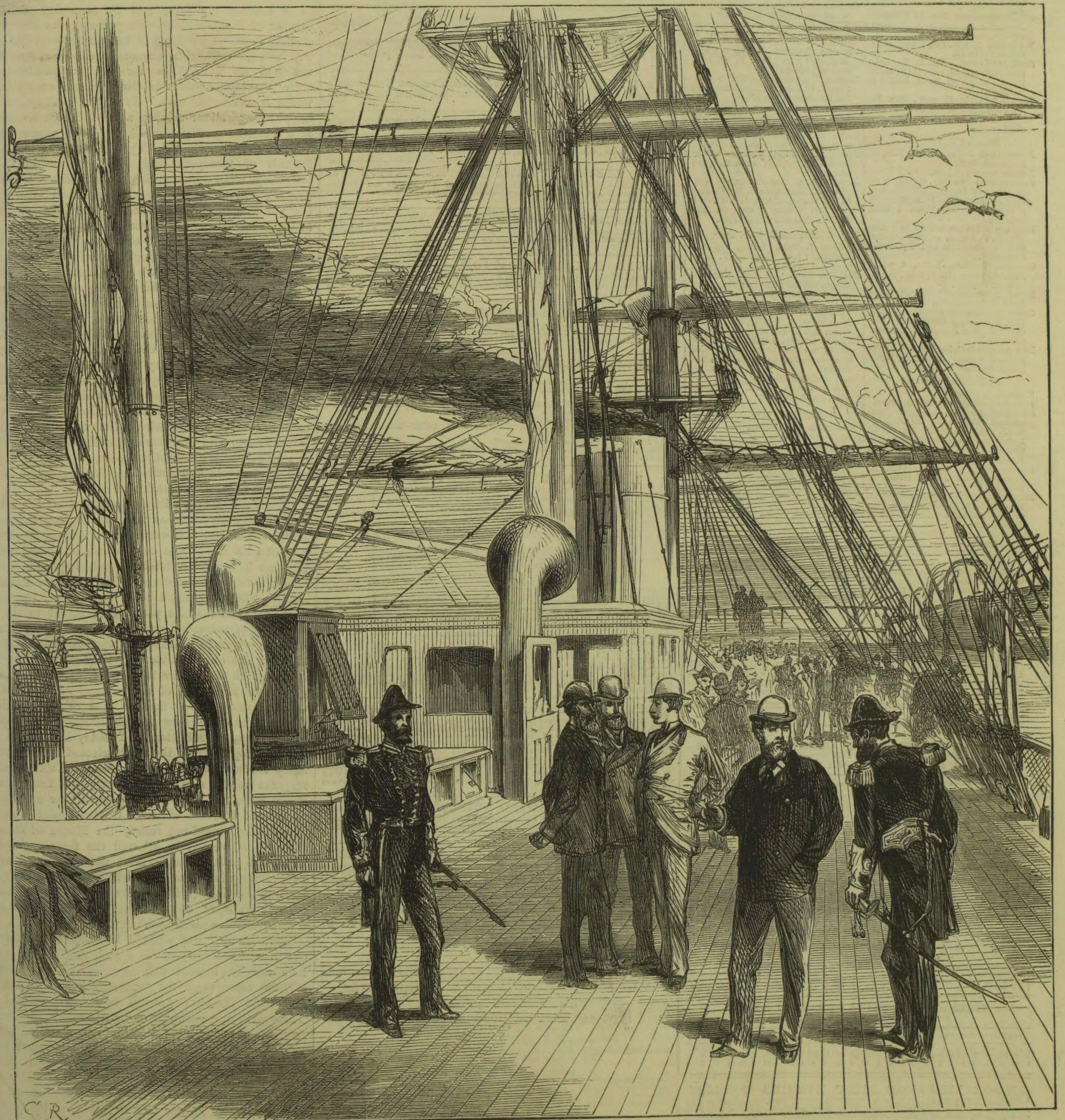


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1892.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1875.

WITH {SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT By Post, 6d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOYAGE TO INDIA: QUARTER-DECK OF THE SERAPIS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Malmoe, Sweden, the Countess Mont d'Or Norderling, of a daughter.  
On the 3rd inst., at 8, Hereford-gardens, Lady Gilford, of a son.  
On the 5th inst., at Inglismaldie, Laurencekirk, Lady Sydney Inverurie, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at the Parish Church, Nuneham Park, Oxford, by the Rev. Evelyn Vernon, Edith, only daughter of Mr. and Lady Susan Harcourt, to the Hon. Murray Finch Hutton, of Haverholme Priory, Lincoln.

On the 6th ult., at St. David's Church, Sheikh-Budin, Punjab, T. W. H. Tolbert, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Clare, daughter of the late General Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart., C.B., of Acton Park, Denbighshire.

## DEATHS.

On the 7th ult., at 46, Belsize-park, Margaret Arthur, the beloved wife of Robert M'Kim, Esq., and fourth daughter of the late Baxter Arthur, Esq., North Shields, aged 62 years; and on the 7th inst., at 46, Belsize-park, the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert M'Kim, Esq., Miss Mary Arthur, third daughter of the late Baxter Arthur, Esq., North Shields, aged 75 years.

On the 4th inst., at her house in Grosvenor-square, Catherine, Countess Beauchamp.

On the 10th inst., at Saleby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, John Laurent, in the 81st year of his age.

On the 9th inst., at 29, Brompton-square, Barbara, the beloved wife of Francis Leonards, Esq., aged 59. R.I.P.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 20.

SUNDAY, Nov. 14.		WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.	
Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.		Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. Wm. Marriott on the Reduction of Barometric Readings; papers by Messrs. W. H. Cripps and S. H. Miller; exhibition of Russian instruments, &c., by Mr. R. H. Scott).	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. Dr. Curry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. E. J. Pensonby, Rector of Brington, Northants.		Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Owen on a New Modification of Dinosaurian Vertebrae; papers by Messrs. E. A. Peacock and J. Gunn).	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Very Rev. Dean Stanley.		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Rev. J. W. Burgeon on Divinity).	
St. James's, noon, Rev. H. Howarth, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square.		London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Levy on Causation and the Freedom of the Will).	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Perowne.		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (address by Lord Alfred Churchill, chairman of the council).	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. R. S. Copleston, Bishop Designate of Colombo; 7 p.m., Rev. P. G. Medd, Rector of Barnes.		Yacht Racing Association: First meeting, Willis's Rooms, 2 p.m.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		Church Association: Autumnal Conference, Liverpool, 10 a.m. (two days).	
MONDAY, Nov. 15.		THURSDAY, Nov. 18.	
Accession of Christian IX., King of Denmark, 1863.		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Rev. J. W. Burgeon on Divinity).	
Medical Society, 8 p.m.		Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Morgan on Ethyl-phenyl-acetylene; papers by Messrs. W. N. Hartley, R. H. Davis, M. P. Muir, W. H. Perkin, H. E. Armstrong, S. H. Beckett, G. A. Wright, J. H. Gladstone, and A. Tribe).	
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Address by Sir H. C. Rawlinson, the President; Mr. W. L. Watts on a Journey Across Vatra Yokull, Iceland).		Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Seeley on the Organisation and Systematic Position of the Ornithosauria).	
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. P. Pullan on the Decoration of Basilican and Byzantine Churches).		Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).		Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).	
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).		Friday, Nov. 19.	
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Bellamy on the Anatomy of the Human Form—beginning of the course).		Manchester and Salford Fat Cattle Show (four days).	
Law Amendment Society, 8 p.m. (Sir Edward Creasy on Study for a Forensic Career).		Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.	
TUESDAY, Nov. 16.		Archæological Association, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Mackenzie C. E. Walcott on St. Mary's Abbey, Old Cleve; and Dr. Wakes Smart on the Ancient Worship of Springs).	
Shrewsbury Races.		Friday, Nov. 19.	
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.		Archæological Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Wyke Bayliss on the Use of the Supernatural in Art).	
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Inaugural address by Mr. J. Heywood, the President; Mr. E. G. Ravenstein on Geographical Statistics; Dr. W. A. Guy on John Howard's True Place in History).		Philosophical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. A. M. Fennell on the Economy of Muscular Speech).	
Society of Arts, 6 p.m. (Mr. A. Sonnenschein's First Lecture to Teachers).		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry).	
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Messrs. R. S. Culley and R. Sabine on the Pneumatic Transmission of Telegrams).		Medical Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Giles on a Simple Form of Apparatus for Micro-photography).	
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. H. Seebohm, Exhibition of Rare Birds and Eggs from North-East Russia; Mr. A. H. Garrod on the Manatee; Dr. Günther on Indian Reptiles in the British Museum).		Derby School class-rooms to be opened by the Marquis of Hartington.	
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).		SATURDAY, Nov. 20.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lecture to Men, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. J. Butler, Vicar of Wantage, on Incidents in the Lives of St. Athanasius, Chrysostom, and Augustine).		Moon's last quarter, 0.37 a.m.	
Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (Rev. Canon Barry on Religious Reformers, Savonarola and Luther).		Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.	
		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m., Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry.	
		London Athletic Club, Lillie-bridge.	

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Minimum read at 10 p.m.	Maximum read at 10 a.m.	General Direction	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Nov.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.
	29.793	51.4	49.8	95	9	49.5	53.7	SE. SSE.	142
	29.814	50.5	49.6	97	7	44.2	57.0	SW. SSW.	124
	29.742	50.8	50.6	99	10	44.2	56.8	SSW. WSW.	343
	29.164	53.1	45.0	76	8	50.8	56.8	SW. WSW.	409
	29.270	45.2	36.9	74	—	42.2	52.2	WSW. WSW.	302
	29.474	40.5	32.0	74	3	35.5	45.7	WNW. WSW.	157
	29.278	41.2	38.7	91	10	30.4	49.9	SW. SSE.	292
									°

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.793  
Temperature of Air .. 51.4  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 50.5  
Direction of Wind .. SE.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 55	2 16	2 37	3 0	3 23	3 45	4 10

**SIGNOR RENDANO'S FIRST EVENING CONCERT.**  
ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 16, assisted by Miss Agnes Larkson, Miss Annie Butterworth, Mr. G. Sylvester, Mr. E. Wharton (solo prize winners at the National Music Meetings), and other artists. Stepany Tonic Solo Chorus. Signor Rendano will play for the first time in London his two new pieces, *Scherza in G-dolce* and *Scherza in Capriccio*. Stalls, 4s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co's, Keith, Prosser, and Co's; all Music-sellers; and at Austin's Ticket office, St. James's Hall.

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AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

## TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

## ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1875; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-one years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FORTY-FOURTH SEASON WILL COMMENCE ON FRIDAY, NOV. 26, with a performance of Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise and Mozart's Requiem. Subscription for ten concerts, Reserved Area, 3s.; Stalls, 3s.; Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall, open from Ten till Five o'Clock. Season prospectus now ready.

**MR. W. H. HOLMES (Pianoforte)** will Perform Beethoven's Sonata, with Funeral March, at his FIRST CONCERT, DEC. 23.—36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM**, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS**, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is now OPEN, at T. M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre. Admission 1s., including Catalogue.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.** The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES will OPEN on MONDAY, NOV. 22, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**DAVID COX EXHIBITION.—A Splendid LOAN COLLECTION** of nearly 500 WORKS of the late DAVID COX, in Oil, Water Colour, Sepia, Chalk, and Charcoal, will be OPENED on NOV. 16, at the LIVERPOOL ART-CLUB, Myrtle-street, Liverpool.

**ELIJAH WALTON.—WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.** A Large Collection of Fine WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS on VIEW, and for SALE, BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Dusk. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for Week ending NOVEMBER 20.

MONDAY, NOV. 15.—First Day of Great Annual Poultry, Pigeon, and Rabbit Show.  
TUESDAY, NOV. 16.—Poultry Show. Performance of Burlesque, FLAMINGO, by Strand Circus.  
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.—Poultry Show. Performance of BRIGHTON, by Mr. Charles Wyndham and Company.  
THURSDAY, NOV. 18.—Last Day of Poultry Show.  
FRIDAY, NOV. 19.—Play, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.—Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Charles Wyndham.  
SATURDAY, NOV. 20.—Saturday Concert.  
Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

## ALEXANDRA PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING NOV. 15.  
MONDAY.—BUTTER, the great Prestidigitateur. SECOND AUTUMN TROTTER MEETING.  
TUESDAY.—Comedy, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.—Mr. Phelps and Gaiety Theatre Company.  
WEDNESDAY.—BUTTER.  
THURSDAY.—Comedy, THE HYPOCRITE.—Mr. Phelps (last appearance but two).  
FRIDAY.—BUTTER.  
SATURDAY.—FOURTH SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT.—Madame Blanche Cole, Miss Emily Mott, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Signor Tito Mattel. Great Chrysanthemum Show in Central Hall during the Week. The entire building heated to an agreeable temperature. Admission One Shilling each day; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

**DRURY LANE.—Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT** in the Great Irish Drama, SHAUGHRAUN, illustrated with beautiful scenery by William Beever, at 7.45 every Evening. Preceded by THE WHITE HAT. To conclude with A NABOB FOR AN HOUR. Prices from 6d., 2s. 4s. Doors open at 6.30; Commence at 7. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

**GAIETY THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.** SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE (by permission of John Hollingshead, Esq.) ROMEO AND JULIET. Juliet, Miss Beatrice Stratford (her first appearance); Romeo, Mr. H. Vincent (by permission of Nye Chant, Esq., Theatre Royal, Brighton); Friar Laurence, Mr. Ryder.

**ROYAL PARK THEATRE, Park-street, Gloucester-gate.** Regent's Park.—Continued and increasing success. On MONDAY NEXT (first time), SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. Notwithstanding the brilliant success of GENEVIEVE DE BRIVANT, it can be performed only six nights more. On MONDAY, NOV. 22, will be produced Hervé's celebrated Opéra-Bouffe entitled CHILPERIC, in which Miss EMILY SOLDENE will appear in the title-role, supported by a most powerful and talented combination of Artists, Mdle. SARA and a Troupe of Corymbes. The Orchestra, Chorus, Costumes, and Mise en Scène will be equal in every respect to any hitherto seen in London. Full particulars will be duly announced. Boxes, Stalls, and Seats can be engaged now. No fees for booking. Prices from 6d. to 23s.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.** The Largest and most Magnificent Theatre in the World. Open Every Evening at 7.30. OTHELLO on THURSDAY, 18, and FRIDAY, 19. New Proscenium and the interior magnificently redecored.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.** A SPANISH BOND, by Gilbert A'Beckett; a Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A TALE OF OLD CHINA. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Three. St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford Circus. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

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sung by the

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

are written expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composers of the age, amongst whom may be enumerated Henry S. Leigh, E. L. Blanchard, Charles J. Dunphie, John Thomson, F. Stainforth, Frank Vizetelly, R. Harrison, Godfrey Turner, H. Sampson, Herr Meyer Lutz, J. R. Thomas, R. Cano, Charles Blampham, &c.

Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30. Evening 7.30.

No fees. No charge for Programmes. Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Mr. W. S. LESLIE, the marvellous Alto, will sing at every Performance.

## THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, NOV. 13,

contains :—  
Mr. John Bright, M.P., landing a Salmon.  
A Charging African Buffalo.  
The Lincoln Meeting: Portrait of Lord Gowran, and Sketches of the Leading Events.  
The Cambridgeshire, sketched near the Red Post.  
An "Eglington Tournament" in France.  
The Voyage to the Moon: Scenes from Offenbach's new opéra-bouffe (double-page illustration).  
A Russian Game Cart.  
"Saul" and "Sepoy," Mr. Vero Shaw's Prize Bull-Dogs.  
The Pilchard Harvest on the Devon and Cornish Coast.  
A Football-Match in Calcutta.  
Our Captious Critic.

Circular Notes. Lord William Lennox on Coaching. Special Contributions by the Authors of Canine and Shooting Notes. "Doncaster's" Comments and Predictions. Journal of an African Hunter, Part I. The Rumbles of Mr. Andrew O'Rourke. Hunting and Fishing. Reviews. Doings in the Dramatic and Musical World. Chronicle of Races Past. Athletics. Chess. And all the Sporting and Dramatic News of the Week. Office, 198, Strand.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1875.

The Ninth of November is observed in the metropolis as a ceremonial festivity the significance of which, instead of being diminished as time runs on, acquires new force year by year. What is called the Lord Mayor's Show—the procession of the new civic functionary and his various officers from the Guildhall to Westminster and back, and all the display of wealth in gilded equipages, gaudy banners, and antiquated emblems which delight the eyes of a London populace, and for one day disturb the routine of London trade—is, perhaps, the least worthy of note in the proceedings of the anniversary. But no one will grudge even this feature of the holiday. It has not lost its attractions for the multitude—it stirs some pleasing emotions in the immense crowd through which it wends its way. It might, perhaps, under a happier inspiration, assume a more instructive as well as a more interesting form. But it is a mere prelude to the lesson which the day repeats. It is only the flourish of trumpets designed to usher in the real solemnity. The true meaning of Lord Mayor's Day is the meeting together of the most distinguished Sovereignty in the world with the most distinguished Municipality for amicable interchange of respectful greetings. Underneath the surface of what might else be regarded as frivolous there lies a truth which ought to be contemplated with reverential gratitude. We are not sure that such a ceremony could take place in any other metropolis in the civilised world—a ceremony, we mean, so expressive of the authority of law and order, and yet so demonstrative of democratic liberty and power. In London they come together on the Ninth of November; they shake hands; and they rejoice together, or mourn together, as the case may require, over the condition of the British empire. They utter well-weighed thoughts appreciative of the part which each has played with a view to the country's well-being; they cheer each other for future effort; and they not only exhibit to the world, but, to a considerable extent, they prove, the unity of all powers and all classes in England where the welfare of the community is under consideration.

The Lord Mayor's Day is regarded as the half-way station between the last and the coming Session. It brings her Majesty's Government, as it were, into transient contact with the people over whose interests it presides. The one body, for a brief instant, impinges upon the other; and, under ordinary circumstances, light is the result. The representatives of Sovereignty communicate as much as it may be prudent to reveal to the representatives of municipal authority. Perhaps they have no political secret to disclose, no unsuspected facts to make known; but almost invariably they can contrive, by the colour which they throw into the pictures they exhibit, to give some new views of the political whereabouts of the country, and of those international relations which the Government sustains towards other Powers. The demeanour of her Majesty's Ministers on Tuesday last, whilst enjoying the hospitality of the newly-elected Lord Mayor, was fairly illustrative of what we mean. Their speeches in response to the several toasts proposed from the chair threw, almost of course, a *couleur de rose* over the more prominent features of each Governmental department. The display would not satisfy the House of Commons; the pose, if we may be allowed the figure, of the more important political topics must not be assumed as final; but, on the whole, the world will gather from the speeches made at the Guildhall banquet an approximate idea of the general state of facts affecting the condition of this country in its relation to other parts of the world.

Mr. Disraeli was perhaps less brilliant, but certainly not less satisfactory in his speech on Tuesday last than he usually has been on such an occasion. He appeared to rely far more upon the substance of what he had to say than upon the form of words in which he should say it. There were no coruscations of wit in his speech—or, at any rate, they were much fewer than common; but there was a gravity of tone betokening a statesman's sense of political responsibility. He adverted to the contrast, presented by existing circumstances, to those which excited some apprehension this time last year. Then, it will be remembered, France and Germany, under mutual unfounded suspicions, were gathering themselves up for another trial of strength. Those misapprehensions were dispelled,



and in dispelling them her Majesty's Government exerted an influence not to be overlooked. The Premier passed on to notice the comparatively satisfactory conclusion of our differences with China, and, in the progress of his remarks, he let drop a sentence or two of political comment from which it may be gathered that it is neither the intention nor the wish, on the part of the present Administration, to press upon the Chinese Government demands which would be embarrassing for them to satisfy, or which, if urged by force of arms, would shake the moral power of the existing Imperial authority. The Eastern question, as dragged to the surface by the Herzegovinian insurrection, and perhaps still more distinctly by the insolvent condition of Turkey, was commented upon in temper and in terms which will lead the public to infer that there is no determination on the part of any of the Great Powers to take advantage of present events for the purpose of precipitating a premature solution.

In general, the aspect of foreign affairs, as sketched by the Prime Minister, was hopefully pacific, and, we should think, left upon his audience the impression that the United Kingdom is not such a cipher in regard to European politics as some people are disposed to represent.

The speech of the Lord Chancellor naturally—we may almost say necessarily—brought under consideration the change which has recently come into force in regard to the organisation of the High Court of Judicature. The defects of the Acts of Parliament from which the reform has resulted may be easily supplied hereafter. The substance of the new arrangements will, no doubt, go far to forward the interests of legal suitors. A continuous administration of Justice and Equity in any one of the Courts into which the organised Judiciary of the country is divided will be a great boon to her Majesty's liege subjects. The Lord Chancellor seemed to pledge the Judges, the Bar, and all the official organs of legal administration to a loyal co-operation with the intentions of the Legislature, so far as the late reforms are concerned. And, although the Lord Chief Justice does not appear to value at any very high rate the changes which have now come into operation, he fully confirmed the Chancellor in the pledge which has been given of the sincere desires of the administrators of justice to conform to the altered practice enjoined by law.

We shall say nothing more of the post-prandial eloquence following the banquet in the Guildhall on the Ninth of November. Some thoughts were expressed by certain members of the Administration which are fairly open to adverse comment, and which, no doubt, will constitute topics of keen discussion at the reassembling of Parliament. There were, of course, shades as well as lights in the picture of affairs exhibited to the country by her Majesty's Ministers. It is not necessary to draw especial attention to them at the time. The object we have had in view in taking this cursory glance at Lord Mayor's Day has been chiefly one of a gratulatory kind. Happy is the country in which political matters can be dealt with so calmly, and, on the whole, so satisfactorily, as of late years they have been in this kingdom, in which, perhaps, a common sense of reason and of justice prevails to a larger extent than in almost any other land. We may rejoice in our privileges without shame; we may, without boasting, take a pride in the advantages which we inherit. Both are illustrated by the ordinary events of every day, and both are rendered more conspicuous on such occasions as that which has called forth these observations. It might have been otherwise. Within the memory of the foregoing generation the Sovereign was advised that it would not be safe for him to venture into the city—popular discontent was at that time so rife. Now, all classes take an interest in, and even attach importance to, the installation of the first magistrate of the metropolis, and no one is more welcome to the citizens than the representatives of regal authority. It indicates, we venture to suggest, that the bases of our national laws are laid in reason, truth, and justice, and the impression which it ought to produce upon neighbouring nations is neither more nor less than this—that the government of peoples depends much less upon the organised physical force at command for their coercion, than upon the adaptation of the laws and of their administration to the instinctive demands of human nature.

### THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue to sojourn in the Highlands. Her Majesty and the Princess drove, on Thursday week, via Braemar, to Allanaquich, where they partook of luncheon, and afterwards visited the Falls of Quoich, returning in the evening, via Mar Lodge, to Balmoral. Lord John Manners arrived at the castle as Minister in attendance, and dined with the Queen. Sir John and Lady Clark, and General Forbes, of Inverness, arrived at the castle, and, with Lord John Manners, dined with her Majesty the next day, leaving Balmoral on Saturday. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated. Lord John Manners dined with her Majesty and left the castle on Monday. The Queen and Princess Beatrice went to the Glassalt Shiel on Tuesday. Her Majesty and the Princess have taken daily out of door exercise. The Hon. Mortimer Sackville West has left and Lord Charles Fitzroy has arrived at Balmoral.

The Queen has forwarded 100 gs. to the funds of the Scottish Corporation, in anticipation of the 211th anniversary festival, which takes place on St. Andrew's Day. Her Majesty has also sent a donation of £50 towards the subscription which is being raised for the relief of the sufferers by the recent extensive inundations at Windsor.

### THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra, arrived at Sandringham House, yesterday week, from Marlborough House. Their Majesties, on the previous day, visited the South Kensington Museum, and in the evening, with the Princesses, went to the Princess's Theatre. On Sunday the Princess, with the King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra and the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. J. N. Dalton officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Teck arrived at Sandringham for the celebration of the Prince of Wales's birthday, which was commemorated in the usual manner by a dinner to all the dependants upon the Royal estate. The Princess, with her guests, has taken daily drives and walks.

### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has continued to make a most favourable recovery. The infant Princess is well. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has been staying with the Duchess. Prince Christian has also been at Eastwell Park on a visit to the Duke of Edinburgh, who has also entertained his Excellency Count Schouvaloff, Count Gleichen, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, and the Right Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen for a few days' shooting.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Baron Adhémar de Linden, son of Baron Ernest de Linden, chamberlain to the King of Bavaria, and Miss Hélène Cassavetti, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Cassavetti, was celebrated, on Tuesday, at Russell House, West Kensington-gardens. The marriage ceremonial was that of the Greek Church, the drawing-room being fitted up as a Greek chapel; the Archimandrite, Dr. Hieronymus Myriantheus, of the Greek church, London-wall, officiating. The bride wore a dress of white brocaded silk trimmed with Brussels lace and small bouquets of orange blossoms and myrtle, and over it a couronne of orange flowers and myrtle, with a tulle veil; her jewels were diamonds. The five bridesmaids wore dresses of cream-coloured silk, draped with amaranth and silk fringe; head-dresses of flowers and tulle veils. Each also wore a crystal locket, ornamented with the emblazoned arms of the Linden family, the gift of the bridegroom. At the breakfast the band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance. Mrs. Cassavetti, in the course of the day, entertained to dinner 300 of the poor people in the Kensington district on the occasion of her daughter's marriage.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Arthur Herbert Greville, of The Court, Huddersfield, and The Grange, Northampton, and Miss Berwick, eldest daughter of Mr. John Berwick, of St. Andrew's, Scotland.

### THE CHURCH.

The Tuesday evening lectures to men at St. Paul's Cathedral will be resumed on the 16th inst.

On Tuesday morning the parish church of March was reopened by the Bishop of Ely, after restoration.

The Church of St. Mark, Goodman's-fields, Whitechapel, which was closed early last June for repairs, has been reopened.

At Farnham, on Tuesday, the Bishop of Winchester laid the foundation-stone of a memorial church to Bishop Sumner.

The magnificent west window which has been placed in Nantwich church in memory of the late Rector, Canon Chater, was inaugurated on Thursday.

The Bishop of London, on Saturday last, consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. Paul, in Goswell-road; and on Tuesday his Lordship laid the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Stephen, at Hounslow.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber for their fifty-fourth session, and carried on their revision to the middle of the fourteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians.

At the Archidiaconal Conference at Derby, on Tuesday, the Bishop of Lichfield spoke in favour of the division of dioceses by the boundaries of counties, and advocated the division of his own see into three bishoprics—Lichfield, Derby, and Shrewsbury.

The Rev. H. F. Brock, Vicar of Christ Church, Doncaster, has been presented by his parishioners with an illuminated address and £525, in recognition of his long and faithful service in the parish, and because he has twice declined offers of more valuable livings.

Bishop Fraser presided, on Thursday week, over the first session of the Manchester Diocesan Conference, which consisted of 426 members. His Lordship reminded his hearers that one great object of the conference was to bring the clergy and laity together, so that by free intercourse they might better understand each other; and, in the second place, to show that the Church of England was an organised Christian body, standing still in the 19th century upon the old foundations, but willing to admit into her organisation anything that would promote the well-being of the body.

A serious accident—happily unattended with loss of life—occurred on Monday night on the metropolitan extension line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The 7.10 train from Ludgate-hill to Victoria station started at its usual time, and was loaded with passengers, the majority of whom were working men. The train had not got many yards from Ludgate-hill, the front part of it being on the iron bridge over the Thames, when three of the carriages left the rails. One, coming in contact with an iron girder, was smashed; the two carriages behind it were also damaged. Several of the passengers were hurt.

The *Church Quarterly Review* may probably supply a want but hardly the particular want of an organ for the Church of England contemplated by its founders. The Church may want an organ or may not; but the want, if such it be, must remain unfulfilled from the absolute impossibility of expressing the various shades of ecclesiastical opinion in a single periodical. The organ of a party, however, may affect to speak in the name of the entire institution; but such a pretence will merely excite ridicule. In its strictly Church aspect, the *Church Quarterly* is merely the *Christian Remembrancer* over again—able, erudite, highly cultivated, but as essentially sectarian as any of the other professedly religious periodicals. Its sole claim to public recognition is derived from Mr. Gladstone's brilliant and, in our opinion, clearly statesman-like essay on the Church of Italy, in which the weak point of Cavour's policy is acutely pointed out, and a lesson read to Italian rulers which they seem disposed to follow. It is needless to say more of an article which has already so fully occupied the English press; and of the other contributions, it is only necessary to remark that those on Philosophical Nescience and Theodore of Mopsuestia are incomparably the ablest, but are at the same time much too abstruse for popular appreciation.

### LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Tuesday being the time-honoured Ninth of November in the city of London, the new Lord Mayor, Alderman William James Richmond Cotton, M.P., escorted by the whole of the civic dignitaries, went in state from Guildhall to Westminster, to be formally presented to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in accordance with an ancient custom. The procession was accompanied, as usual, by a dashing military escort and by fifteen military bands. But one of the most attractive features in it was the revival of the men in armour. They were six in number, each knight being in full armour, mounted on a charger, and bearing his lance and pennon. Another novelty connected with the day, and suggestive of a recent event in the history of the City still fresh in the public recollection, was a splendid green silk banner, inscribed "Epping Forest and the Corporation of London," borne by four Foresters. The usual ceremony took place in the Exchequer division of the High Court of Justice, where the Lord Mayor was presented to the Lord Chief Baron, who offered him the congratulations of the Judges. The Lord Mayor made the usual declaration, and withdrew. Among the strangers present was the Persian Ambassador, his Excellency being accompanied by Dr. Samuel Kinns and Mirza Mohamed Ali.

In the evening there was the customary banquet at Guildhall, several of her Majesty's Ministers being present. Mr. Disraeli, replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," remarked that the occasion was one which induced him to reflect on the condition of the country, and that, he thought, was not unsatisfactory. War with China, which seemed imminent, had been averted, and we might now fairly count on that calamity not occurring. He praised the "wise forbearance" of the great Powers in reference to the Herzegovina difficulty, and believed that that forbearance would continue to be exercised, while means would be "ascertained" which would bring about a result consistent with the maintenance of peace and satisfactory to the public opinion of Europe. The visit of the Prince of Wales to India he regarded as rife with consequences of importance both to India and England. Our colonial empire should not occasion us any feeling but pride and congratulation, and there was every prospect of another confederation which would add to the power of our Empire and diffuse immense advantage to the world in general. Mr. Ward Hunt, in responding to the toast of "The Navy," spoke of the loss of the Vanguard, and said he preferred to dwell on "the bright features of that unfortunate event." Although a splendid ship had gone to the bottom, no wife had been made a widow and no child an orphan, and that was a circumstance upon which he thought they might well congratulate themselves. Nor did he think that some of the inferences which had been drawn from recent events were just. The Duke of Richmond and Mr. Cross severally returned thanks for the two Houses of the Legislature; and the Lord Chancellor, in answer to the toast of his health. Count Beust replied to the toast of "The Foreign Ambassadors," of whom besides himself there were only present Comte d'Harcourt and Count Münster. Lord Claud Hamilton, in the absence of Mr. Hardy, replied to the toast of "The Army;" the Lord Chief Justice to that of "The Judges;" and Mr. Locke, Q.C., to that of "The Bar of England." The Earl of Derby proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress.

During the banquet the Lord Mayor, in his own name and that of his distinguished guests, addressed a congratulatory telegram to the Prince of Wales at Bombay, on the subject of his birthday; and next morning the Prince telegraphed his best thanks.

### THE NEW SHERIFFS.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff (Henry Edmund) Knight was born on March 25, 1833, being the youngest son of the late Mr. J. W. Knight, of Marylebone and St. Albans. He received his education at the City of London School, and left it to enter upon business life with the firm of Messrs. George Brettell and Co., of Wood-street. He soon went into business on his own account in Love-lane, where he has built several fine blocks of warehouses. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Common Council for the ward of Cripplegate Within, and was then appointed one of the Commissioners of Sewers. In that capacity, and as chairman of the improvement committee of that Commission, Mr. Alderman Knight has devoted much attention to City improvements, many of which, as in the Poultry, Queen-street, Ludgate-hill, and Fenchurch-street, he has taken an active share in promoting. He has served on several other committees, and amongst them the City of London School Committee, of which he was chairman in 1869, having been the first old pupil of the school to occupy that position. He was also chairman of the improvement committee of the Corporation during 1874, a most successful year in letting the Holborn Valley vacant lands. He was unanimously elected alderman of the ward of Cripplegate on Sept. 1, 1874, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Alderman Challis. Mr. Alderman Knight is a member of three livery companies—the Spectaclemakers', the Fruiterers', and the Loriners'. In 1854 he married Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Manning, of Clapham, by whom he has five sons and five daughters. His residence is at Elm Side, Hampton, and he is a trustee of the Hampton Grammar School.

Mr. Sheriff Breffit is a native of Derbyshire, having been born at Cromford, near Matlock, in 1810, whence his father's family removed, in 1812, to Barnes, Surrey. But circumstances led to his settlement at Castleford, Yorkshire, in 1836, where he established the firm well known as the "Aire and Calder Glass-Bottle Company," having offices and warehouses in Upper Thames-street. Mr. Sheriff Breffit married the daughter of Mr. Richard Webster, shipbuilder, near Castleford, and grand-daughter of Mr. Thomas Leake, of Methley. At the latter's decease Mr. Breffit acquired the property bequeathed by his wife's grandfather. The glass-making establishment in Yorkshire is now one of the largest in Europe, the principal works covering upwards of thirteen acres of ground; and there are three branch establishments in the neighbourhood, where employment is given to about 1000 persons. Mr. Breffit is also extensively engaged as a wharfinger, being chairman of the Gun and Shot and Griffin's Wharf Company, with which are connected the Free Trade Wharf, Ratcliff, and Dowgate Dock Warehouses, Upper Thames-street. He was elected, in 1865, a member of the Common Council for the ward of Dowgate, for which he is now deputy. Mr. Breffit lately acquired by purchase the ancient mansion of Kippax, Yorkshire, which is now about to be rebuilt.

Our portrait of Alderman and Sheriff Knight is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry; that of Mr. Sheriff Breffit from one by Messrs. Maull and Co.

Lord Mayor Stone was, yesterday week, admitted to the freedom of the Turners' Company; and on Saturday Lady Mayoress Stone entertained at luncheon the Lady Mayoresses of the last sixteen years, after which her Ladyship presented to the housekeeper, Mrs. Davies, a handsome clock, in remembrance of her faithful service during the years of office of each Lady Mayoress.





MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF KNIGHT.



MR. SHERIFF BREFFIT.

THE NEW SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.



THE WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON AT BOMMA, ON THE RIVER CONGO.  
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SQUADRON.





THE WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON IN THE RIVER CONGO: THE KING OF SHARK'S POINT GOING TO CALL ON THE COMMODORE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SQUADRON.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Assembly met last week, and, as anticipated, M. Buffet moved that the discussion on the Electoral Bill should commence on Monday. This was unanimously assented to, and then M. Pascal Duprat obtained the consent of the House to a motion that the Municipal Bill and the bill for the abolition of the state of siege should be discussed between the second and third readings of the Electoral Bill. Friday was spent in the formal re-election of the Presidents, Vice-President, secretaries, &c.; and on Saturday, after the announcement by M. Dufaure that the Press Bill would be at once brought in, the remainder of the sitting was devoted to the Algerian recruiting system. On Monday the debate on the Electoral Bill commenced. After tedious speeches from M. de Marcere and the Marquis de Francien, the former giving a lengthy sketch of the intention of the bill and the latter asserting that the present Government sought to make universal suffrage an instrument of oppression, and that France could only be saved by a Monarchy, the real business was begun. The first clause, turning on the residential qualification of the electors, was, after a great debate, referred back to the committee. On Tuesday it was agreed that six months' residence in one place should constitute the qualification by 507 to 26. The following clauses up to the seventh were rapidly passed, when the question as to whether officers in the army shall be eligible as deputies produced good speeches from M. Jules Simon and General de Cissey; and on the motion of the latter, who deprecated the involving of the army in political matters, it was decided that only officers of the territorial forces and those of the regular army who had either held a supreme command or had attained the age of sixty-five should be eligible. On Wednesday the real battle began. After six more clauses had been passed the fourteenth was introduced. M. Pontalis, in an exhaustive but somewhat wearisome speech, moved the substitution of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* for the *scrutin de liste*, and was replied to in an equally tedious and exhaustive discourse by M. Luro. To-day the more renowned champions, M. Dufaure, M. Gambetta, M. Buffet, and others, will appear in the arena.

The Eastern question occupies public attention more than might be expected, considering the importance of the subjects now before the Assembly and the indifference of the Parisians to exterior politics. The prevailing opinion is that Turkey had better be left to its fate, and that in Russia France will find an ally to replace "perfidious Albion," the latter Power being, moreover, credited with the design of seizing Egypt. England is, indeed, out of favour just now.

On Saturday a banquet was held at the Hôtel du Louvre to further a scheme for the erection in New York Bay of a colossal statue, to commemorate the alliance between France and America during the War of Independence. Viscount d'Harcourt, representing Marshal MacMahon, M. Floquet, M. Laboulaye, M. Léon Say, M. Wallon, Mr. Washburne, General Schenck, General Sickles, and numerous other notabilities, were present, and in some of the speeches England was rather hardly treated.

General de Cissey is not quite satisfied with the working of the one-year volunteer system, and has ordered the adoption of new and more stringent measures to ensure success. Those of the youth of Paris whose aspirations are rather educational than military may be gratified by the progress made by the Catholic University, the staff of the professors of law at that institution having just been completed. At a meeting of the council the Abbé Bouil was appointed rector.

M. Bardoux, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Justice, has resigned. A gentleman, for some time past dead to political life, M. de Maupas, whose connection with the *coup d'état* of 1851 may be remembered, has had the courage to emerge from his long retirement and to canvass the department of the Aude. M. Guibol, a deputy of the Left, is dead; M. Wolowski, the well-known economist and one of the representatives of Paris in the Assembly, has been dangerously ill, but is recovering; and M. Ménier, the well-known chocolate manufacturer and proprietor and editor of an economical periodical, has had a narrow escape from succumbing to an apoplectic attack.

The Magenta still occupies some attention, and a commission of inquiry has been appointed by Admiral Roze. The rapidity with which the fire gained the upper hand proves that there must have been some negligence on its first outbreak, and it is now officially reported that six of the crew are missing, and are supposed to have perished in the flames. Two other nautical disasters, the stranding of the English ship Charles Dickens at the mouth of Boulogne Harbour and of the Ville de Paris at Havre, are also to be noted. The state of the Garonne is again rousing much uneasiness, and the chapter of accidents has been increased by the destruction of the Bellecour Theatre at Lyons by fire, in which one fireman lost his life, and by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder in the arsenal at Toulouse, by which four men were killed and several others injured.

## BELGIUM.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives were reopened on Tuesday. There was no speech from the Throne, and both Houses adjourned almost immediately after the opening.

Explanations were given in the Chamber of Representatives, on Wednesday, by the War Minister regarding some recent military disturbances.

## ITALY.

On Tuesday the Congress of Delegates from the Chambers of Commerce was opened by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, who made a speech which was received with great applause. Signori Quezzini and Venturi replied, thanking the Minister. About a hundred delegates were present.

## GERMANY.

The German Emperor has given audience to the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the German Parliament, and advised them as to the course of business.

A subsidy of 400,000 marks, demanded by the Imperial Chancellor for the University of Strasbourg, was voted on Monday in the sitting of the German Federal Council. The increase in the Army Estimates was also voted, and the establishment of a Board of Health and Sanitary Affairs for the whole empire was agreed to.

The Budget of the German Empire for 1876 estimates the revenue at 480,110,606 marks, and the expenditure at the same amount, thus leaving no deficit. Among the expenditure are enumerated 73,838,843 marks for extraordinary expenses. Parliament is asked to authorise the Imperial Chancellor to issue Treasury bonds to the amount of 24,000,000 marks; for a temporary increase of the working fund of the chief Imperial Treasury, and also Treasury bonds to the amount of 50,000,000 marks for establishing a working fund for the purpose of realising a coinage reform.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on Thursday week, M. Tisza, the President of the Cabinet, pre-

sented the members of the Ministry. He addressed the House, and dwelt upon the fact that the policy of the Government was not changed by the modification of the Cabinet. He considered the maintenance of a common customs territory in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to be desirable. The bank question, he said, was purely one of political economy.

## RUSSIA.

An order of the day has been issued to the Russian troops in Khokand which states that the territory on the right bank of the Syr Daria, from the Russian frontier to the river Naryn, which has hitherto formed part of Khokand, passes under the dominion of the Czar.

## TURKEY.

Rashid Pacha, Ottoman Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Arify Pasha, Rashid Pasha's predecessor in the post of Turkish Ambassador to Austria, will return thither in his former capacity.

General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, is reported to have had an audience of two hours' duration with the Sultan, and to have distinctly represented to his Majesty the maladministration of the country, the discontent of the people, the shattered state of the finances, and the consequent urgent need of reforms. A like message had been delivered by our Ambassador more than two months ago.

## AMERICA.

The Republicans of Washington serenaded President Grant on Saturday, and gave cheers for his school policy. The President made a short speech, in which he congratulated the country on the result of the elections, and said, "People now know what kind of money we are to have."

It is now announced that the returns of the voting in the State of New York show the Democrats to be in the majority. The Republicans have been successful in Kansas.

Baltimore, on the 25th ult., dedicated its new City Hall, an imposing edifice of white marble, which has been eight years building, and cost two and a quarter millions of dollars.

A Washington telegram, semi-officially inspired, says that the Government on the Cuban question meditates no hostile measures, the matter being merely one of diplomacy.

## CANADA.

On the assembling of the Quebec Local Legislature, at Toronto, on Thursday week, Mr. Gaspe was elected by acclamation Speaker of the Lower House. The Government carried the address in reply to the Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, defeating the amendments by large majorities.

## INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta states that Lieutenant-General Sir F. P. Haines will succeed Lord Napier of Magdala as Commander-in-Chief in India.

The reception of the Prince of Wales at Bombay is reported at page 490, in the Supplement.

## CHINESE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The following decree appeared in the official *Pekin Gazette* on Sept. 7:—"Let the expectant Vice-President Kwch Sung-Tao, and the expectant Taotai Hsü K'ien-Shên, of the staff of the Province of Chihli, invested with the button of the second rank, having been appointed as Envoys Extraordinary on a mission to England, confer as may be needful with Li Hung-Chang respecting the selection and appointment of the staff of officials and Chinese interpreters whom they should take as their suite."

## AUSTRALIA.

We learn from Melbourne that the Ministers of Justice and of Railways have not been re-elected by their constituents, but the other members of the Cabinet have been returned.

At the Melbourne races, on Wednesday, the Melbourne Cup was won by Wollomai. There were 80,000 spectators on the course.

A new telescopic planet, the 151st, has been discovered by M. Paul Henry at the Paris Observatory.

Dr. Robert von Mohl, German Professor of Civil Law and a member of the German Parliament, died at Berlin last week.

The Sultan of Zanzibar returned to Zanzibar on the morning of the 19th ult., in the British and Indian Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Umballa, accompanied by Dr. Kirk.

Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, left London, yesterday week, for the East, to resume his researches in Assyria. He will be absent six months.

The Direct United States Company's cable is now in working order, and the tariff, as well as that of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, is 3s. per word.

The French Society of Aerial Navigation has determined to award in November, 1876, a prize of a gold medal and 500f., for the best work on moving surfaces acting on the air.

Captain Adams, of the whaler Arctic, who arrived at Dundee last Saturday from Davis Strait, brings an encouraging account of the prospects of the Polar Expedition. He is of opinion that the Government ships must have reached a higher latitude than they would have been able to attain for many years past.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 15th ult. state that at a public meeting held at East London, on the 13th ult., it was resolved that the agitation in favour of Mr. Froude was unconstitutional and injurious to colonial interests. At another meeting a vote of want of confidence in the Minister of Public Works was passed, owing to his refusal to pledge himself to vote for the conference.

The Agent-General for New Zealand informs us of the departure during the month of October of the following vessels carrying emigrants for the Government of that colony, viz.:—From London: The Hudson, for Hawke's Bay, with 206 souls; the Otaki, for Canterbury, with 275 souls; and the Corona, for Otago, with 318 souls. From Plymouth: The Caroline, for Nelson, with 321 souls. From Belfast: The Conflict, for Canterbury, with 271 souls. From Hamburg: The Shakespeare, for Wellington, with 393 souls.

Mr. Birch, the British Resident at Perak, a State on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula, has been murdered. It appears that Mr. Birch was attacked in his bath. His Malay interpreter is reported to have been killed, while four of his suite were wounded, and two are missing. Energetic measures are being taken to bring to light the perpetrators of the outrage. All the native Rajahs are suspected of complicity in the murder, and Sultan Ismail is reported to be collecting large forces for the purpose of attempting to expel the British. The British Residency at Perak was besieged, but it was relieved on Saturday last. On the following day a stockade further up the river was attacked, but without success, and Captain Innes was killed, two other officers being wounded, as well as eight men. A telegram from Singapore, of Wednesday's date, says that 1500 British troops are on their way from Calcutta and Hong-Kong to take part in the further operations against the Malays. According to the latest reports the body of Mr. Birch was found in the river.

Official denial is given from Cairo of reports in circulation respecting non-payment of the Daira Bonds. It is declared that all the liabilities of the Daira are assured, and will be punctually met as they fall due.

There have been several calamities at sea. The steam-ship Pacific, from Victoria (British Columbia) en route to San Francisco, with 110 passengers and a crew of fifty men, has foundered off Cape Flattery. One survivor, who has arrived at Port Townsend, states that the ship's boats were swamped and all lives lost.—The steam-ship City of Waco, from New York, was burnt, off Galveston, on Tuesday morning. The passengers and crew—fifty in all—were seen drifting down the coast in boats, a high sea running.—In consequence of coming into collision with another steam-ship, in the Banca Straits, the Willem, Kroonprins der Nederlanden, mail-steamer, sank in thirteen fathoms of water. All hands were saved, with the exception of two Chinese.—An English steamer, the Charles Dickens, stranded in entering Boulogne on Saturday, and struck against the pier. Attempts were made without success to get her off, and she sank across the entrance of the harbour, partially closing the port. An explosion occurred at sea, last Saturday, on board the Newcastle and Hamburg steamer Brigadier, by which two of the crew were killed and three others injured. The vessel left the Tyne for Hamburg in the morning, and at about 3.30 p.m. the cylinder cover gave way, filling the engine-room with steam. Robert Bruce, a fireman, enveloping his head in a pillow and his body in a loose coat, tried to stop the engines; and, although scalded about the head and one arm, he reached the regulator and stayed the progress of the vessel, and prevented a further escape of steam.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing at the end of last week was somewhat "flat, stale, and unprofitable," except to those fortunate backers whose judgment or luck enabled them to select plenty of winners. The style in which Lord Gowran (8 st. 10 lb.) carried off the Lincoln Autumn Handicap, in spite of his 12 lb. extra, shows that at the present time he is a really good horse, and it was very unlucky for Mr. Morgan, who stood to win a fortune over him in the Cambridgeshire, that he should have met a turned-loose animal like Sutton. Scamp, who received 1 lb. from Lord Gowran, was not in the first three, nor was Delay (7 st. 6 lb.), who was greatly fancied. On the Friday the very speedy Grand Flaneur (9 st.) won the Hainton Plate very easily from Macadam (7 st.), an unlucky animal that has run second no less than seven times this season. The Queen's Plate produced a magnificent struggle between Lily Agnes and Figaro II., the only two competitors, which resulted in a dead-heat, and the run-off was nearly as close, for the mare only won by a head. Somnolency (7 st. 10 lb.) was made favourite for the Brownlow Nursery; but Brigg Boy (8 st. 9 lb.), who has proved a very useful colt to Sir John Astley, won cleverly. The Lewes Meeting, which succeeded that held at Brighton, was favoured by very fine weather. The fields for most of the events were good, though the class of animals engaged was not particularly grand.

Liverpool racecourse is not the most pleasant place in the world to "spend a happy day" at the present season of the year; but no considerations of weather can daunt the Messrs. Topham, and, during four days of the present week, racing has been going on there "from morn till dewy eve." The added money was, as usual, on a very liberal scale, and, as is invariably the case under these circumstances, capital field came to the post for nearly every race. Some very speedy animals ran for the Stewards' Cup on Tuesday, and a capital set-to between Modena (9 st. 4 lb.) and Lady Patricia (8 st. 6 lb.) resulted in a head victory for the former. Old Oxonian failed to land the odds so freely laid on him in the Mersey Trial Cup, and the Knowsley Nursery Stakes fell to Lord Wilton's Footstep, by See-Saw—Sandal. On Wednesday the Bickerstaffe Cup attracted a very great gun in the shape of Lowlander, who made light of penalties, and cantered away from Pursuivant with ridiculous ease. The Alt Welter Handicap brought out a field of fourteen, and resulted in a dead-heat between Satisfaction and Wigwam, the latter (on whom 7 to 4 was laid) being beaten in the run-off. The Grand Sefton Steeplechase, which is the first important cross-country event of the season, fell an easy prey to Daybreak (11 st. 7 lb.); and the unbeaten Lizzie Distin (8 st. 2 lb.) secured the Liverpool Nursery Stakes.

Nothing but fine weather was wanted to ensure the thorough success of the Border Union (Longtown) Coursing Meeting; and, after the first day, there was very little rain. Hares were very strong and plentiful, so there were some splendid trials; while the judging of Mr. Hedley and the slipping of Wilkinson left nothing to be desired. Some very well-known dogs ran for the Netherby Cup, and the very first round was fatal to the chances of Ironstone, Gallant Foe, Palmer, Handel, and the over-rated Sirius. Dyzagara went down in the first ties, Lucetta was beaten in the fourth ties, and eventually Border Belle, by Crossfell—Forest Flower, and Banker, by Gilsland—Blenkinsop Lass, divided. The Derby Stakes, for dog puppies, was won by Caledonia, by Master Birnie—Wee Avon, who is a very game puppy, with plenty of pace and cleverness. The Oaks Stakes was divided between Per Se, by Abercrombie—Meg, and Honey Dew, by Abercrombie—Kathleen. They are both thoroughly good useful puppies, though perhaps a trifle deficient in pace. The South Lincolnshire (Holbeach) was very fortunate with regard to weather until the last day, which was truly wretched. The South Lincolnshire Cup for all ages was the principal event on the card, and was divided between Fair Nita and Gladiolus. Mr. Hay and Luff gave the greatest satisfaction as judge and slipper respectively, and have been unanimously elected to fill the same posts next season.

J. H. Sadler and R. W. Boyd will row from Putney to Mortlake, for the championship of England, on Monday next.

Further storms and floods are reported from many places.

Several competitions and prize-presentations among the Volunteers took place last week.

The first of the cabmen's shelters in Dublin was opened last week. The structure is larger than the London shelters.

The Liverpool corporation has decided to erect a statue to the late Mr. Graves, M.P., in a nich of St. George's Hall.

Mr. W. E. Forster opened the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution yesterday week, and spoke at some length upon the condition of our colonies and the question of federation.

Mr J. H. Crossman presided, on Wednesday, at the anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, and in proposing the principal toast contended that the trade had grown with the necessities of the people. He advised continued watchfulness over all legislative measures likely to affect it. He added that men who, like the licensed victuallers, had a great stake in the country, had also a great interest in its morality, sobriety, and good government.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the paupers last week numbered 83,035, of whom 34,689 were in workhouses and 48,346 received outdoor relief.

A public meeting, at which about 3000 persons are estimated to have been present, was held, last Sunday, on Hackney Downs, to protest against its threatened inclosure.

Consecration in due form was made on Sunday of the new buildings of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home at Notting-hill. The prayer of consecration was offered up by Dr. Adler.

At a meeting of the shareholders in the Emma Mine, on Wednesday, the directors resigned their seats, and a resolution disapproving of their management of the affairs of the company was agreed to.

It has been unanimously decided, at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, to confer on Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, the freedom of the City, in a box of the value of 100 guineas.

Prior to the departure of Mr. Spurgeon for the south of France, there was a great assemblage of his congregation, yesterday week, at the Tabernacle, the soirée being followed by a public meeting in connection with the Pastors' College.

The session of the Geologists' Association was opened at University College, yesterday week, by an inaugural address from the president, Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S., the head of the botanical department of the British Museum.

Sir John Bennett having given, through the London School Board, twelve silver watches as prizes to those who have most contributed to spread a knowledge of swimming among the board school children, the board have handed them to the London Schools Swimming Club for distribution.

The Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, held a great fruit, vegetable, and chrysanthemum show on Wednesday and Thursday. There were prizes of £210 in money, and gold, silver, and bronze medals. On Wednesday evening the great conservatory and entire show were illuminated.

At the end of last week Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, as is his usual annual custom, invited the leading booksellers of London and Westminster to meet him at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street, and inspect his new books for the forthcoming season, as well as to offer them his general stock. About sixty gentlemen accepted his invitation.

A deputation of Turkish bondholders waited upon Lord Derby, at the Foreign Office, yesterday week, and obtained a promise that the Government, whilst adhering to the invariable rule of non-interference between foreign Governments and their creditors, would give their moral support and influence, though unofficially, to obtain the objects of the deputation to the utmost possible extent.

Lord Derby on Tuesday received a deputation from the Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce which drew attention to the duties that would probably be placed upon our goods when a change is made in the tariffs of Austria and Italy. His Lordship, without going into detail, assured the deputation that the Foreign Office would continue to use its utmost exertions in behalf of the great interest represented by the Chambers.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, the works committee presented their report upon the proposed Artisans' Dwellings Act improvements in the vicinity of Gray's-inn-road, Holborn. According to this report, buildings covering in the aggregate an area of four acres would have to be removed, and the cost of doing this and enlarging the neighbouring thoroughfares to the extent of one acre and a half would be £64,000.

There were 2374 births and 1583 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 59 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 34, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 40 from measles, 129 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 51 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 24 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping-cough exceeded, whereas those of the four other zymotic diseases were below, the average. Eight deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles.

In addition to the gifts of the Clothworkers' Company already recorded the council has granted annual subscriptions of ten guineas to the Charity Organisation Society, the Female Orphan Society, the British Home for Incurables, the Gentlemen's Self-Help Institute, the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females at Lower Clapton, the Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, the Poplar Hospital for Accidents, the National Training School for Cookery (being the fee for a free teachership), the Cancer Hospital, and the Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Blind.—The Company of Goldsmiths' has given £50 to the Provident Clerks' Fund; the Girdlers' Company, fifteen guineas to the Poplar Hospital for Accidents; and the Mercers' Company, twenty guineas to the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females at Lower Clapton.

The Norwich Election Commissioners sat in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Lords on Monday, and, having heard further evidence, including that of Mr. G. A. Stevens, the Liberal agent, adjourned for a week. Questioned as to the item of £970 omitted from the accounts presented to the Sheriff in 1874, Mr. Stevens stated that £250 had been spent on processions and bands, £100 on fireworks, £60 on colours, £70 on flags and banners, £250 on carriages and horses, £90 to one person for cabs, and £20 to one tradesman for rosettes. For these amounts he had no vouchers, and the items were therefore conjectural. These things had been done with Mr. Colman's knowledge. Mr. J. B. Ingle, solicitor, of Threadneedle-street, said that as the confidential adviser of Colonel Wilkinson he attended the Banbury and the Norwich elections; and that the Norwich election threw the Banbury election into the shade.

The Ladies' Work Society has recently removed from North Audley-street to well-arranged premises No. 31, Sloane-street. It was founded in 1871 by the energetic efforts of Miss Boulton, of Beverley, for the purpose of assisting poor ladies, and also to stimulate their richer sisters to employ their talents, and by the proceeds of their work to help those who, by illness or want of taste, are debarred from the benefits of the society. The president, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne (who takes a deep interest in the society), opened the new premises last week, supported by a large gathering of the aristocracy. A well-arranged display of work of all kinds was exhibited, among which we may specially mention some beautifully-executed and artistic designs by Princess Louise in crewels and silk embroidery. The Countess of Beattie, whose kind interest in the society continues unabated, also sent a large number of well-executed works. The removal has necessitated a considerable extra outlay on the part of the committee, and it is hoped that those who have the power to help the society will not forget its claims.

## NEW BOOKS.

Some twelve months ago, more or less, it may be presumed that Mr. Hepworth Dixon, whose studies of life amongst the Mormons created some considerable sensation, was travelling over the great American continent, or, at least, a large portion of it, and collecting notes which he has embodied and expanded in the two volumes entitled *White Conquest* (Chatto and Windus). In his dedication he has aptly described his work as pictures of the great conflict of races on the American soil, for, abandoning the sober style of continuous narrative, he presents the reader with a series of scenes, for the most part, disconnected, highly coloured, melodramatic, bursting upon the astonished senses with a suddenness and a glare productive of a feverish bewilderment. Indeed, the short, jerky, spasmodic sentences, and the rhetorical manner of the writer, are calculated to remind one of the method adopted, for the purpose of striking awe, by certain popular authors of thrilling fiction. Not that any insinuation, as regards Mr. Dixon's facts, is hereby intended. It is to be hoped, however, and indeed there is internal evidence to show, that he did not always or even generally derive his information from such a doubtful source as that of the "aged but not venerable" Indian whom he mentions in the opening pages of the first volume, and of whom he ingenuously remarks that "for twenty cents, laid out in whisky, you may hear the story of his life, and in this tale the romance of his tribe." At the same time, it is clear that romantic crime has a sort of fascination for Mr. Dixon, as appears in the many pages devoted to the account given of Captain Vasquez, the most famous brigand in California, who was hanged on Friday, March 19, 1875, and whose biography is sketched in the author's most brilliant, pointed, and elaborately-embellished periods. The popular taste is, no doubt, best satisfied with this sort of treatment, but it is a question whether, in the estimation of the serious and the thoughtful, a writer's opinions and facts do not lose much of their legitimate weight when he is continually and palpably sacrificing to the graces, attitudinising on all occasions, and postponing nearly every other consideration to that of pictorial effect. Enough, however, of such observations, arising from a certain feeling of disappointment. Let it be cheerfully acknowledged that Mr. Dixon saw a great deal, heard a great deal, talked a great deal, reflected a great deal, and has exhibited the result of the several processes in a form which will be as attractive to some, perhaps the majority, as it will be irksome to others, perhaps the very few. Of California and Californians, of Texas and Texans, of Louisiana, of Georgia, of South Carolina, of Virginia, and of many another State, Mr. Dixon discourses and discourses freely; he paints scenes of the past and of the present, he places vividly before the eye representations of animate and inanimate life, he sketches society under various aspects, he draws portraits of individuals as well as of collected groups, he points out beneficial and baneful effects, whether of the relations between the conquering white race and the perishing coloured races or between members of the respective races, and traces them, to the best of his belief and of his lights, to their causes. It is in the second volume, in which Mr. Dixon has, or seems to have, dropped his more ornate and high-flown air and come down to a lower, perhaps, but certainly a more natural style, that the most valuable portion of his work, as the majority of practical men count value, will be found. He gives some extremely interesting information, based upon his own personal experience as well as upon what must be regarded as indisputably good authority, about the United States, their institutions, their population, and their capabilities of cultivation. He is a little mysterious, in his uncontrollable wish to be striking, as regards the solidity of "white conquest" in America; he hints that there is a "writing upon the wall;" and he remarks, darkly and ironically, that "if we desire to see our free institutions perish, it is right that we should take the part of red men, black men, and yellow men against our white brethren;" and he concludes with the stirring, but not altogether intelligible, words:—"So many foes are still afield that every white man's cry should be 'Close ranks!' and when the ranks are closed, but not till then—'Right in front—march!'" The secret of this burst of military exhortation may probably be explained by the fact of the author's taking the opportunity in the course of his work of mentioning that he is a full private in the Inns of Court Volunteers: it is difficult to understand on any other ground, though it might be supposed by the credulous to imply the possibility that "white conquest" in America can ever be in danger from the black, red, and yellow races. And now, allusion having been made to the yellow race, occasion is offered for naming the chapters relating to the "heathen Chinese" as especially noteworthy and interesting. As regards the cities, "Philadelphia," says the author, "is the best example of white progress in America;" and he sings its praises without stint. It appears that the author has friends in that city, whom eight years ago he left in brick houses, and who now dwell in marble halls, like the well-known dreamer. And as for Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, "neither the Prater in Vienna, nor Las Delicias in Seville, nor the Bois de Boulogne in Paris can compare in physical beauty" with it; whilst for size "all the seven London parks thrown into one" would fall short of it. And "yet," says the author, "in this proud story of American growth there is some drawback. May one hint that in the halls of victory there is a sad, if not serious, writing on the wall?" And with this enigmatical question he ends the chapter without telling us what the "writing on the wall" is. He does not even tell us plainly in the next chapter. This silence and this mystery make one feel a little nervous, knowing what is sometimes written on walls; but we have reason to believe that he hints at neither more nor less than a slight deficiency of the softer sex. How important, however, this would appear in his eyes may be judged from the fact that to a greater deficiency of the sort he attributes "domestic trouble in America," asserting that "most of this trouble may be traced directly to the disproportion of the sexes. If," he continues, "the males and females were so fairly mixed that every man who felt inclined to marry could find a wife, he would be likely to leave his neighbour's wife alone." Our annals and those of our French neighbours would lead many people to conclude that this is but a broken reed to lean upon; but there is certainly reason in what he says. "The mischief," he adds, "springs from the immigration of single men, or married men who leave their wives behind in Europe." He afterwards proceeds to make a curious calculation. "England and Germany," he declares, "owe to America more than eight hundred thousand females," through their practice aforesaid. Now, "it used to be said that every man landing in New York was worth a thousand dollars to the Republic. Women are worth as much as men; in some parts of America more than men. Suppose each female landing in New York is worth a thousand dollars. What is the value, even on the lowest ground of money, of those eight hundred thousand women who are owing by England and Germany to the United States? Eight hundred million dollars; two hundred million pounds sterling!" It is sincerely to be hoped that the American Government will not take this ingenious view of the matter,

or an awkward claim for compensation might be made, and even a patriotic offer on the part of our superfluous spinsters to pay in kind, as far as they would go, might not be acceptable to a dollar-loving generation. But, as regards the paucity of women and many other very weighty questions, readers would do well to consult Mr. Dixon's volumes, in which they will find both profit and pleasure, and in which the author does not often indulge in absurd calculations.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Iphigenia in Tauris," opera in four acts, by Gluck. This is a new edition of one of the masterpieces of its composer, and forms one of the latest additions to the valuable series of the "Octavo Edition of Operas," published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. This grand work was given in an Italian version at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1866, when Mdle. Titiens filled the character of Iphigenia, and Mr. Santley that of Orestes. This celebrated composition of the early reformer of dramatic music is now issued in a handy form, at a remarkably low price, and is given with the original French text, and an English version supplied by the Rev. J. Troutbeck—the editing of the music having been carefully done by Mr. Berthold Tours.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry (of Hanover-square) have completed a fourth series of their excellent collection entitled "Popular Classics for the Pianoforte." The selection is made, and edited, by Mr. Walter Macfarren, who has supplied many valuable indications of fingering in passages of difficulty. The range of styles and schools here presented is very extensive, being illustrative of the progress of pianoforte composition, and the art of pianoforte-playing, from the period of Bach and Handel to that of the most recently deceased musical classic—Robert Schumann.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have recently issued some pleasing pieces of vocal and pianoforte music. Among the former are "When life is brightest" and "The time of youth," two graceful duets; and "Heaven's Chorister," an expressive song of serious character—all by Signor Pinsuti; "The Prodigal's Return" and "Look Upward," two songs by Mr. W. T. Wrighton, each possessing a clearly-marked melody; and "Do not smile" and "O, let the solid ground," songs by Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty, each of them expressive although simple in style. "What was it made me linger?" by Anne Fricker; and "Home," by Lynnette Foster, are songs that, although unpretending, are interesting. All these productions lie within moderate compass, and they can mostly be executed by voices of any calibre. The pianoforte music lately received from Messrs. Cocks and Co. comprises an effective, although easy, transcription, by Mr. G. F. West, of the popular "Brindisi" and "Sempre Libera," from Verdi's opera "La Traviata;" and M. Gounod's sacred song, "Nazareth;" and (by the same transcriber) some arrangements of classical sacred music, which are being issued in a series, entitled "Half-Hours with the Oratorios." The early numbers of the work comprise favourite pieces from Haydn's "Creation," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Handel's "Messiah" and "Redemption," Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"), Dr. Arne's "Hymn of Eve," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The adaptations are easy of execution, and are rendered still more so by copious indications of the correct fingering. Mrs. Hugh Knocker's "Arctic Galop" is a spirited piece of dance music, affording strong inducement to an exercise that is among the best of winter resources.

Other productions of a class analogous with that last named are Mrs. Gordon Cleather's "Bellerophon Waltz" and "The Old Berkeley Hunt Galop"—each of which answers well in rhythm and character to its avowed purpose. They have been played by Messrs. Coote and Tinney's well-known band, and are published by Messrs. Chappell and Co.

"Biblioteca del Pianista" is the title of a series of very cheap and very neat editions of pianoforte music issued by Messrs. Ricordi, of Milan and London. The first four parts consist of extracts from the works of Bach, with indications for the fingering of the leading passages. The size of the publication is quarto; the printing is very clear and distinct; and about one hundred pages, sometimes more, are given for eighteenpence.

The election of mayors took place on Tuesday in most of the towns in England and Wales. Mr. Henry Le Grice was chosen the sixth time for Bury St. Edmunds; Mr. Joseph May at Devonport and Mr. Robert Pinnock at Newport (Isle of Wight), the fourth time; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Birmingham and Mr. R. J. Bicknell at Southmolton, the third time.

Dr. Frankland, in his report upon the condition of the metropolitan waters during October, states that the best river water was supplied by the New River Company from the Lea, but the water delivered both by the West Middlesex and Chelsea Companies was not much inferior in quality, and had been efficiently filtered. The Thames waters, furnished by the Grand Junction, Southwark, and Lambeth Companies, were slightly turbid, those of the last two mentioned companies containing "fungoid growths;" the Southwark water also contained "moving organisms." The Kent Company's deep-well water was of the usual excellent quality.

The Club and Institute Union have announced in their weekly journal that they are prepared to offer grants and prizes to encourage the study of history, literature, political, economic, and moral science, and mental training generally. Although workmen's clubs are primarily established to provide opportunities for social recreation, there are a considerable proportion of this constituency of 100,000 persons who desire opportunities for study; and the central union thinks it very desirable to encourage the efforts of the members in self-culture. The aid which it is proposed to give will take the form of grants of money or books.

The Epping Forest Commissioners resumed their sittings at the Guildhall, Westminster, on Monday, when Mr. Maistry, Q.C., presented the scheme of the Corporation of London. By this, as explained by the learned counsel, while the rights of commoners remained intact, those of the public would be preserved. It was proposed that a rental should be put upon the lands which were to be permitted to remain inclosed, so that the holders would secure a Parliamentary title to that to which at the present moment they had no title at all. On Tuesday a scheme was tendered on behalf of the Forest Fund Committee, the principle of which was to vest the future government of the forest partly in a committee composed of commoners and members of this committee, partly in the verifiers, the Board of Works, and one of the members for the Tower Hamlets and Hackney. On Wednesday Mr. Everitt, for the Metropolitan Board of Works, laid his scheme before them. He reviewed it in detail, and claimed for the Metropolitan Board the management of the forest as a more representative body than the Corporation, who had comparatively a very small area under their jurisdiction. Mr. Straight, on the same side, claimed that it was the intention of Parliament that they should have the government of it.





STATE BREAKFAST GIVEN BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON BOARD THE SERAPIS TO THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE.

SKETCHED BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS, BY PERMISSION OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

So Lord Mayor's Day has come and gone: the festival of the Ninth being most appropriately ushered in by the first good old-fashioned fog of the season—a fog which at early morn, metaphorically speaking, you could "cut with a knife." The morn, however, cleared up in ample time for the glories of the municipal procession to be viewed by certainly a vaster multitude than ordinarily throngs the streets on such occasions; and in its most ordinary aspect that multitude is assuredly noisy, rough, and generally offensive enough. I have the highest veneration for the municipal institutions of my country in general, and for the Corporation of the city of London—"the most ancient, the wealthiest, the most dignified, and the most hospitable in the world"—in particular; still, one must be very purblind not to perceive that—not in *my* time, perchance, but in yours, my young and esteemed readers—there will be two very time-honoured but equally time-worn-out civic institutions which must inevitably vanish. The first is Temple Bar, and the second is the Lord Mayor's Show.

The passing of the new Judicature Act has, in the first place, deprived the procession from Guildhall to Westminster of its *raison-d'être*. There are virtually no more Barons of the Exchequer than there is a "tubman" of the Court thereof—or, indeed, than there is any Court of Exchequer at all; and Lord Mayor Cotton might, on Tuesday, have with equal propriety been presented by the Recorder to the Lord Chancellor or to the Lord Chief Justice of England—I beg pardon; to the President of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice; that, I believe, is Sir Alexander Cockburn's present title—as to the Lord Chief Baron. Moreover, when, in the future, the new Courts of Justice are completed, the King of the City, if he is to be introduced to any judicial dignitary, will be bound to journey not to Westminster Hall, but to Carey-street. Meanwhile, I cannot but admire the spirit with which the new Lord Mayor has striven to revive some of the more picturesque pageantry of the old show. This year, to the immense delight of the populace, the "men in armour" once more made their appearance in the public thoroughfares; while the fair dames in attendance on the Lady Mayoress—privileged, like Deiopeia and her companions in the *Æneid*, to wait round the person of the civic Juno and "bear her train"—were dignified with the title of "Maid of Honour." May a "Hervey the handsome" speedily be found for each "beautiful Molly Lepell" in the cortège of the Ninth!

Safely arrived at Bombay, and sumptuously entertained in that typical Oriental city, the Indian experiences of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales may now be said fairly to have commenced. The telegraphic information received as to the reception of the Prince, and the rejoicings consequent thereupon, is so exhaustive and so readable that one almost feels inclined to inquire whether the chronicles of the Royal progress have not been somewhat too extensively discounted, and whether much will remain to be said in the voluminous letters which the Special Correspondents will now be sending home by every mail. Fully three weeks must elapse before the first autographic communication from Dr. Russell, or Mr. Forbes, or Mr. Henty can reach England. On the 9th instant, as the Lecturer who explained a certain recently-published Panorama connected with "India and the Prince of Wales" ventured to predict, his Royal Highness was being fêted at Bombay. But by Dec. 1 he may have visited Poonah and some of the hill stations, Elephanta, Beyapore, Calicut, the Mysore Territory, Seringapatam, and Madras, and half a dozen places besides not sketched out in the programme of the Royal trip. How can a pensive and patient public be expected on Dec. 1 to hark back to an animated description of what took place in Bombay on Nov. 9? It certainly seems very hard on the poor Specials. I should like this question to be resolved by Mr. Arthur Sketchley, for whom Messrs. Routledge have just published a fresh instalment of the drolleries of the inexhaustible "Mrs. Brown." Mrs. B. is not supposed to visit India personally, yet in her own inimitable way she, too, has "discounted" all the probable episodes of the Royal journey.

When Dr. Russell first went to India during the Matiny there was no Indo-European telegraph, and the letters of the "Pen of the War" reached us "hot and hot," like the tiny cubes of grilled flesh at the dinners of the lamented Beef Steak Club; but in these days of ocean cables and unrestricted journalistic expenditure in telegraphy, our marriage tables—or rather our breakfast ones—are furnished forth every morning with the most appetising telegrams, which give to the subsequent letters of the Specials somewhat of the cold and insipid taste of funeral baked meats. Fortunately, pictorial art cannot be "discounted." The electric telegraph is as yet incompetent to produce finished drawings of pomps and pageants; Mr. William Simpson will not be able to "wire" his graphic sketches for this Journal; and, on the whole, the artistic Specials will be, *in re* Hindostan, in better case than their literary confrères. "A picture," remarked Samuel Taylor Coleridge, in his "Table Talk," "is the intermediate Something between a thought and a thing." Now, a thing occurs; you may say what you think about it by telegraph; and nine days afterwards the thought and the thing may seem somewhat stale and musty; but the "intermediate Something"—the picture—is always fresh.

I cut the following from the *Times* of Thursday:—

**COPYRIGHT COMMISSION.**—Mr. John Leybourn Goddard, of 2, Harcourt-buildings, has been appointed secretary to the Royal Commission. Mr. Goddard was one of the three barristers selected by the late Digest of Law Commissioners to prepare specimen digests for that Commission, and he is the author of a textbook on the law of easements. It is not proposed that a meeting of the Commission shall be held till the month of January next, but Mr. Goddard will enter upon his duties at once.

A few months ago I accompanied a number of my literary and journalistic brethren—and, I am glad to say, sisters—on a visit to Downing-street, where we had the honour of "interviewing" the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli. We were a deputation, and our object was to place before the Prime Minister in a very submissive manner the commercial grievances of literary men and women, and to ask the Government to grant us a Commission, either Royal or Parliamentary, to take evidence on the subject, and to report on the whole question of literary copyright, international and domestic. Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Charles Reade, and Mr. Moy Thomas made some very eloquent speeches on the occasion; and especially did Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P. ("Ginx's Baby"), express himself forcibly and lucidly on the matter in hand. The Premier spoke us very fairly; said that "he was very glad to see us"—an admission somewhat rare in a Minister of State, who, as a rule, would as lief see a Dragon as a deputation; and expressed much affable anxiety to be introduced to Mrs. Lynn Linton and Miss Braddon, who had graced the Treasury with their presence that morning. Finally, he promised to see what he could do for us; and we went away rejoicing.

Many weeks had passed away when I had the honour to meet Mr. Disraeli on the occasion of his taking the chair at a public meeting at Willis's Rooms in honour of the Byron Memorial Fund. "Ah! we must give you your Commission," he was good enough to say, as I made my obeisance to him. If all Ministers had such good memories you and I, my expectant friend, would not still be waiting for the Recordership of the Cruel Islands or for that Inspectorship of Schools in the Desert of Gobi for which we have been so long waiting. The Commission promised us by Mr. Disraeli has, as all newspaper readers know, been appointed. It is a Royal one; and I have nothing whatever to say against its composition, the more so when I see such valued names among its members as those of Lord Stanhope, of Sir Julius Benedict, of Dr. William Smith, and of Mr. Edward Jenkins. The secretary, also, appears to have been most judiciously selected. It is precisely an increase of "easements" that authors most require. But I confess that I am not very sanguine as to the outcome of the labours of the Commission: save in two respects—first, that of insisting on the rigid enforcement of our treaty obligations as to copyright with France; and, next, of suggesting the legal prohibition of the dramatising of novels and tales without the consent of the original author. For the rest, I fail to see how the condition of the English man of letters can be legislatively bettered. The case is widely different to that which obtained thirty-six years since, when, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill being before Parliament, Thomas Carlyle, describing himself as "a writer of books," addressed that inimitably terse and incisive petition to "the Honourable the Commons of England," in which he prayed the House to protect him, and, by passing a copyright bill, to "forbid all \*\*\*\*\*" (I suppress the name, as being that of a still existing and highly respectable publishing firm)—and other extraneous persons entirely unconcerned in this adventure of his to steal from him his small winnings for a space of sixty years at the shortest." Mr. Carlyle's peroration was delicious. "After sixty years," he concludes, "unless your honourable House provide otherwise, they may begin to steal."

At present I fail to see that English authors would profit very much by the extension of the term of domestic copyright to sixty years or longer. Would a publisher give an author a larger sum for his "droits" because they had ten or twenty years longer to run than they now have. If writers kept their copyrights in their own hands they would certainly benefit by an extension of duration; but the vast majority of writers sell their literary property "out and out" to the highest bidder, instead of transmitting it, as land is transmitted, as an inheritance to their children. British publishers are, as a rule, fair-dealing folk. They are commercially prone to giving as little as ever they can for a work submitted to them; but there is no monopoly in the trade; the literary vender has a large choice of potential purchasers; and if he chooses (and is provided with the necessary funds) he may publish his book himself. It is the *American Copyright* which would double his revenue, aye, and perhaps more than double it; but, in the existing state of things, I see no more chance of a thorough Reciprocity Treaty of Copyright being concluded between England and the United States than of the Maine Liquor Law being enacted in this country. I am not arguing on this head as an interested person. I wrote a good many books some years ago, the majority of which productions the American booksellers were good enough to pirate. I once, by the merest "fluke," got 500 dollars from a New York firm for the advance sheets of a novel; but never another cent for copyright did I ever obtain from the other side of the Atlantic. I have long since ceased to write books. The pirates can despoil me no more; and, like Shylock, "I am content."

**Memorandum:** "Setting the Thames on fire." A multitude of correspondents have been good enough to remind me, more or less acrimoniously, that the location in question is supposed to spring from the fact that in the North of England a sieve is called a "temse" ("tamis," "tammy"), and that the occasional firing of the "temse" by the friction of grain against its sides and bottom naturally suggests to country folk the association of energy and strength. I beg deferentially to remark that in my last week's "Echoes" I distinctly admitted that there was "a well-known etymological solution of the mystery"—implying the possibility of the archaic "temse" having been corrupted into the fluvial "Thames;" but the derivation seemed, and seems to me still, far fetched; nor can I see how a remote and obscure provincialism should at once have taken root as an accepted figure in English speech. Not one of my correspondents appears to have read Lord Thurlow's poem, in which he compliments the Prince Regent with having "set the Thames on fire" in 1814. Now, it is the literary expression which passes most frequently into the language and finds a permanent place there. Take the location, "A mockery, a delusion, and a snare." These words were, it is very well known, uttered by the late Lord Denman in the famous discussion on the writ of error sued out by Daniel O'Connell in 1842-3; yet I find in *Hansard* that in 1822 the words "mockery and delusion" were used, conjoined, by Henry Brougham in a speech on the slave trade. For aught we can tell, "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare" may have been an expression employed by Burke, or Sheridan, or by the first Pitt. That which I wish to ascertain is whether any English writer ever wrote about "setting the Thames on fire" prior to the appearance of Lord Thurlow's poem.

G. A. S.

The Cambridge new Corn Exchange was opened, last Saturday, by the Mayor. It is one of the largest in the country, and the style is Venetian Gothic.

Professor Archer gave the opening address at the meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts at Edinburgh on Monday. In the course of it he supported the claim of Mr. Eldea, of Glasgow, to be considered the original inventor of the rotating circular turret-ship.

The returns of emigration compiled by the Government emigration officials at Liverpool show that during the past month 6306 persons left Liverpool, the decrease, as compared with October, 1874, being 4071, and as compared with the corresponding ten months of last year 30,374.

The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the past month have been issued. The total value of the imports during the month was £29,193,220, being an increase of £1,283,869 over the corresponding month of last year, but a decrease of £2,451,495 as compared with October, 1873.

It appears from the annual report of the Free Libraries Committee of the Manchester City Council, recently issued, that during the year 1952 volumes have been added, raising the total number of books to 132,887 volumes. The number in the reference department was 64,317, and in the lending department for home reading 554,779. Hitherto a notable feature of the statistics has been the large quantity of fiction asked for; but the return this year shows a marked preference for more substantial fare.

## FINE ARTS.

## NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The winter exhibition at this gallery in Old Bond-street is of good average quality. Here, as elsewhere, the visitor will find few works remarkable for invention; but the standard of technical merit is comparatively high, and, perhaps, more equally sustained than on any former occasion. The exhibition consists in about equal proportions of contributions by English and foreign artists. Among the former is "Old Letters and Dead Leaves" (72), by Mr. Calthrop—a young lady beside a family chest perusing a letter, yellow with age, containing dried rose-petals. The incident is pretty and romantically suggestive; the painting is in the later, broader manner of the artist, and has excellent tone. Mr. Haynes Williams, another rising artist, has a brilliant picture of a pretty, conscious Spanish serving-girl knocking at a drawing-room door with a gay bouquet just left by a caballero—"Para la Señorita" (148). Curiously enough, a not dissimilar idea occurs in a charming little picture (70), by Mr. Yeames, where a young cavalier suitor stands, in propria persona, in a smart suit of white satin, knocking diffidently at a street door, with a bunch of roses destined for his lady-love. Mr. H. Thompson, an English artist painting at Paris, has an amusing version of the "Mauvais Quart d'Heure" of Rabelais (124), i.e., a young *incroyable* paying for the rather extravagant déjeuner of his fair companion in the garden of a suburban restaurant. Another pleasantly gay picture is Mr. F. Dickey's modern British picnic, with young couples performing "La Pastourelle" (129). There are also attractive female figure subjects by J. Pettie, J. B. Burgess, W. Gale, A. McLean, J. Walker, T. R. Pelham, and J. Forbes Robertson. "A Volunteer for the Life-Boat" (131), by A. C. Stannus, and "The Meeting of Cimabue and Giotto" (188), by T. H. Maguire, are well conceived, but less satisfactory in colour and effect. Two small highly-finished animal pieces by Mr. Ansdell sustain his reputation; and Mr. Couldery's pictures of kittens and puppies are, as usual, full of humour.

English landscape-painting is rather sparingly represented. There is, however, a finely composed haymaking subject (22) by Mr. W. Linnell, affording an extensive view, probably in Surrey, with cumuli gathering ominously along the horizon. Another view in Surrey, by Vicat Cole, is full of air and light (64). "Ducie Castle, Ardrossan" (166), by J. Syer, is a fine example of a painter whose works, after being long inadequately appreciated, have lately risen in public estimation almost as rapidly as did those of David Cox, and, happily, in this case during the artist's life. The broad, free handling in the work before us has, indeed, much in common with the style of David Cox; whilst the play of pearly atmospheric hues throughout the sky, sea, and mid-distance certainly justifies Mr. Syer being ranked high among our colourists. Mr. C. J. Lewis's subjects from up the Thames, of which there are two here (150 and 170), are always bright and attractive. Two slight but very artistic Welsh views by Mr. T. Danby (100 and 101) are also commended to notice; as also landscapes by J. Surtees (admirable for their quiet aerial effect), J. L. Pickering, De Breanski, S. Hodges, R. Farren, and A. B. Collier; moonlight subjects by G. F. Teniswood and F. W. Meyer; and marine pieces by Colin Hunter, W. Wyllie, and J. H. Sampson. A large picture by the last, of a boat putting off through a shallow sea, under a grey sky, is very true in general effect and in the drawing of the breakers—a remarkable picture for (as we understand) a very young artist. We must hasten on, however, to the foreign pictures, which include several first-rate works.

In a large cattle piece, "On the Sea Coast, Picardy" (125), by De Haas, the master has surpassed all previous efforts we have seen as regards vigour of modelling and strength of colour and effect. As a *tour de force* it is magnificent. The Dutch school is in force. A. Neuhuys, a name new to us, has a cottage interior with an old dame "Saying Grace" (39), her granddaughter waiting reverentially, and an urchin sliding his hand towards the *tartine*, impatient to begin, which is simply perfect in its simple truth and pathos. The grey reposeful tone here with which the sentiment so nicely accords is equally welcome in a lovely small picture (30) by Sadée of an old fisherwoman and a little boy seated on a sand-bank at Scheveningen. Sprinzer and Weissenbruch in architecture, Van de Sande Backhuysen in landscape, Heemskerck and Mesdag in marine, Professor Jordan in genre are also represented. Moormans' "Golden Wedding" (159), an elaborate composition of numerous figures is capitally painted and full of incident, but we have not space for description. "The Toilette" (94), C. Comte; "A Confidential Message" (37), by A. Ducros; "A Flower Market" (45), by A. Devrient; a pathetic picture of a girl in mourning, seated with her little brother "In Church" (53), by L. Saulsen; and one of the inimitable little pictures of poultry by Jutz, together with choice gems by Casanova and Egusquiza, artists of the Fortuny school, reach a degree of technical completeness seldom attained in English works of the same class. These, with a very telling figure of a listening bravo (156), by Druvée, which we shall engrave; landscapes by De Schampheleer, remarkable for mastery of hand; others by Gabriel, which seem to palpitate with air and light; a view of Plasencia (8), by the eminent architectural painter Bossuet; sheep by Leemputten and a very spirited sea piece (128) by T. Weber, further contribute to strengthen the foreign portion of the exhibition. We must not conclude without mention of a tiny picture (60) by L. Serra, of a nun kissing a portrait of our Saviour while she keeps a night vigil, a solitary lamp projecting weird shadows over the wall. The original incident, the strange effect, the intense sorrow of the nun's face, the marvellous precision of the execution, unite to render this picture almost unique.

## SKETCHES AND STUDIES OF E. FRERE.

At their gallery in Waterloo-place, Messrs. Agnew have on view a second portion of the series of sketches and studies by Edouard Frère, the first portion of which was exhibited at the same gallery last winter. All that we said in the way of eulogy on the former occasion might now be repeated, for the present selection is fully equal to the former one. Our readers are aware that these slighter works reveal in Edouard Frère a painter of far wider observation and sympathy than might be inferred from his popular pictures of child-life and rustic interiors at Ecouen. In landscape of great variety, in marine and coast subjects, in architecture, as well as interiors, there is always the same subtle perception of the very essence of character and effect, the same tender, modest, simple, yet perfect expression. But these works must be visited and studied by the art-loving; and it would be unjust within our limits to attempt to select for detailed review where, among the one hundred and twenty subjects, it is difficult to feel a preference.

Nearly five hundred examples of the late David Cox, representing his various styles and method of working, have been collected on loan from various collections in the kingdom by the Liverpool Art Club. The exhibition will be open to "Private View" next Monday to the members and contributors, and on Tuesday it will be opened to the public.



## MUSIC.

## ALEXANDRA PALACE.

The specialty of last week was the revival of Handel's "Esther," which was given at the Alexandra Palace concert of Saturday, not having been heard for a very long period—it is said not (in its completeness) since 1757.

This oratorio was the first of the grand series of such works by which the composer has immortalised himself, and added a glory to the country in which they were produced. "Esther" was composed in 1720, while Handel was engaged as chapel-master at the princely establishment of the Duke of Chandos at Cannons, where also (for use in the private chapel) the composer produced the fine "Chandos" "Te Deums" and anthems. "Esther" was first publicly performed in 1732, and was several times repeated up to the date given above, which was two years previous to the death of Handel.

Although surpassed by many (scarcely so by all) of Handel's subsequent productions, there is much—especially some of the choral writing—in "Esther" that is not unworthy of the composer's best period. Among other instances may be particularised the choruses, "Shall we the God of Israel fear," "He comes to end our woes," "Ye Sons of Israel," "Virtue, Truth, and Innocence," and, above all, the magnificent concluding climax, "The Lord our enemy has slain."

While much of the music for solo voices is largely characterised by the conventional formalism of the period, some is remarkably free from such restraint; a special instance being the duet "Who calls my parting soul from death?" a piece of exquisite expression. The solos were given on Saturday with much general efficiency. Madame Nouver displayed high merits of voice and execution in her delivery of the soprano music, especially in the bravura air "Praise the Lord," which was brilliantly sung. Miss Enriquez gave the contralto air "O Jordan, sacred tide," and various incidental passages, with refined feeling; Mr. Vernon Rigby sang with much effect in the airs "Dread not, righteous Queen," and "O beauteous Queen;" the other tenor airs, "Tune your harps" and "Sing songs of praise," having been well given by Mr. Howells. There is not much for bass solo in the oratorio; but the little that there is was artistically rendered by Mr. Wadmore, who was greatly applauded in the air "Pluck root and branch," and encored in the accompanied recitative "Turn not, O Queen."

The chorus-singing was especially good, with the exception of an occasional preponderance of the basses over the other divisions of the choir, and a general exaggeration of force in the pathetic lament of the Israelites "Ye sons of Israel." This chorus was encored, as also was "He comes to end our woes," another repetition having been that of the duet already mentioned, which was very effectively sung by Madame Nouver and Mr. Rigby.

The meagre original score had been augmented for the occasion by wind instrument parts, added by Mr. J. Halberstadt, who has executed his task with much care and judgment, without altering Handel's instrumentation. The recitatives were judiciously accompanied on the organ, which was also skilfully used in other portions of the oratorio, by Mr. F. Archer. Different versions of the music of "Esther" exist, in the old editions of Walsh and of Arnold, and the modern publication edited by the late Mr. Charles Lucas and issued by the defunct English Handel Society. It was from this latter that Saturday's performance was given, Mr. H. Weist Hill having conducted it with thorough efficiency and excellent discretion as to tempo.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert brought forward one of Joachim Raff's finest works—his fourth orchestral symphony (in G minor)—which was given for the first time in England, and so favourably received that it can scarcely fail to meet with speedy repetition, both at Sydenham and elsewhere. The other instrumental pieces were Sir Sterndale Bennett's overture to "Parisina" and Mendelssohn's to "Ruy Blas," and Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto (in E flat), with Miss Mehlig as pianist. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mlle. Bunsen were the vocalists.

The eighteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts opened, this week, with a very interesting programme, including the fourth of Beethoven's string quartets (in C minor), and that by Haydn in D minor, op. 76, No. 2. These pieces—each so excellent, although so different in style—were very finely played, led by Herr Wilhelmj in association with Messrs. L. Ries, Zerbini, and Daubert. Madame Essipoff, the eminent Russian pianist, played Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata with great brilliancy, and (with Herr Wilhelmj and M. Daubert) gave an excellent rendering of Bargiel's trio (op. 6), a work of far greater length than interest. Mr. W. Shakspeare sang two expressive songs by the late Sir Sterndale Bennett (only recently published), and the aria "Un aura amorosa" (from Mozart's "Cosi fan tutti"), with great effect. The singer has a tenor voice of very agreeable quality, free from the objectionable "tremolo" which now prevails so largely among vocalists. Sir Julius Benedict occupied his accustomed post as accompanist. The series of afternoon performances begins to-day (Saturday).

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts are within a fortnight of their close, an extra performance being announced for Nov. 29, for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti. The last Beethoven night occurred on Wednesday, the concert of Thursday having been given in aid of the funds of St. John's Hospital, Leicester-square. This (Saturday) evening Mlle. Mehlig is to appear as solo pianist.

The evening concert of Mr. Kuhe, at St. James's Hall, on Friday (yesterday) week, included the co-operation of Madame Christine Nilsson and Mr. Sims Reeves, both of whom were heard in several familiar pieces, each artist having been received with enthusiastic applause. Other effective vocal performances were contributed by Mdlles. Levier, Miss Fairman, Mr. Lloyd, and Signori Caravoglia and Foli. Mr. Kuhe played two brilliant pianoforte solos of his own composition; and was also heard associated, in concertante pieces, with M. Sainton (violin) and M. Pague (violoncello); these last-named artists having been also heard in solos.

The third annual festival of the London Church Choir Association was held, on Thursday week, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and attracted a large congregation. The service began with the processional hymn (the words of which were written for the occasion by Mr. S. King), sung in unison by the choirs of nearly forty metropolitan and suburban churches, after which the choral service was intoned, and the psalms and hymns were sung, as also the prize anthem, which had been composed for the festival by Mr. E. J. Hopkins. The lessons were read by the Dean of St. Paul's and Canon Coward; and the service terminated with a sermon preached by the Rev. H. N. D'Almaine, Rector of St. John the Baptist's, Great Marlborough-street. The rev. gentleman took for his text the 18th and 19th verses of the 11th chapter of St. Matthew, and entered into a long vindication of the cultivation of good Church music.

The Carl Rosa opera company had crowded audiences during their performances last week at Birmingham. This week they have removed to Sheffield.

The programme for the Bristol Musical Festival of 1876 is already decided on, and will include Handel's "Israel in Egypt" or "Judas Maccabæus," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," Verdi's "Requiem," Handel's "Acis and Galatea," Weber's "Oberon," and "The Messiah."

At a meeting of the general committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival (held in Birmingham last Saturday—the Marquis of Hertford in the chair) a report from the orchestral committee, describing the arrangements made and in progress for the Birmingham triennial festival of 1876, was read and adopted. The report stated that the ensuing meeting, which would inaugurate the second century of these festivals, would be presided over by the Marquis of Hertford, and that the conductorship would devolve again on Sir Michael Costa, who has just returned to this country in good health. The subject which has principally engaged the attention of the orchestral committee concerned the new works to be produced next year, which, it is said, will comprise an important contribution from "one of England's greatest living composers, together with a secular composition by a rising and talented native musician," and will further introduce to this country "the foremost musician of that land to which Thorwaldsen and Hans Christian Andersen owe their birth—viz., Professor Niels W. Gade, of Copenhagen, who has, at the request of the committee, undertaken the composition of a new secular cantata for the festival, and is to visit England for the purpose of conducting it in person." The committee, it is also stated, "have arranged with Professor G. A. Macfarren for the composition and first performance of a sacred work of important dimensions, which will occupy the greater part of one of the mornings, and which, they have reason to hope, will rank in importance and musical excellence with the recent work by the same composer, 'St. John the Baptist,' which has been received with so much favour by the musical public." The third new work in course of preparation for the festival is by Mr. F. H. Cowen, and will take the form of a secular cantata. Negotiations were opened with M. Gounod for a new work for this festival nearly two years ago; but, so far, they have been unsuccessful. M. Gounod, however, expresses his friendly feeling towards the committee, and intimates his willingness to negotiate on a future occasion.

Besides his oratorio for Birmingham, Professor Macfarren is occupied in the composition of a cantata for Glasgow, the text of which is written by Madame Natalie Macfarren, the subject being taken from Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

## THEATRES.

## GALETY.

A morning performance, for the benefit of Mr. George Coleman, on Saturday, merits notice on account of the excellence of the cast. Mr. Phelps was Sir Peter Teazle, and played with uncommon spirit and vigour; Mr. Creswick, Joseph Surface; and Mr. W. H. Vernon (of the Strand) his brother Charles. These three characters were accordingly supported in the best possible manner. Moses had the advantage of being impersonated by Mr. H. Nye Chart, and Trip by Mr. Charles Harcourt. We had also Mrs. Charles Viner in Mrs. Candour, who gave point to every sentence. The novelty in the cast was the Lady Teazle of Miss Fowler, who appeared in the character for the first time, and treated it in a light and elegant manner which was very pleasing. In her repartees with Sir Peter Teazle she was equally forcible and smart, and will, no doubt, find in the rôle many an opportunity of charming her admirers.

On Monday morning Mr. Charles Mathews took his farewell benefit. He delivered a characteristic address, announcing that he was about to start for India, and would probably play at Calcutta next Christmas.

In the evening Mr. Toole reappeared, and was enthusiastically received by a fashionable audience. He performed in three pieces—"The Spitalfields Weaver," "Off the Line," and "Ici on Parle Français."

## PRINCE OF WALES'S.

The celebrated drama of "Masks and Faces," was reproduced on Saturday, in a form partially rewritten by its original authors—Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. Tom Taylor. Mr. Bancroft, as Triplet, succeeded in a new line, as did also Miss Marie Wilton in the character of Peg Woffington. In the part of Mabel Vane Miss Ellen Terry was excellent. The rest of the parts were also efficiently impersonated. Thus revised and recast, this clever comedy is likely to enjoy a new lease of life, not "brief" though decidedly "merry."

## MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The author of a "Spanish Bond" has formed to himself a more ambitious aim than usual in the construction of his plot. There is, indeed, considerable complexity in his story and characters, and attention is evoked to more than the mere commonplaces of drawing-room existence. Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett has certainly revelled in the romance of his subject, and very happily succeeded in his treatment of it. His liking has gone with his working, and his dialogue has much animation, spirit, and meaning. The practical notions of romance taken by a cockney citizen, who would realise the life that others are content to idealise, becomes in its extravagance no little amusing. Great skill is exercised in compressing such various interests into one scene—that at Peckham Towers, a scene capably painted by Mr. George Gordon—where Edwin Stubbs, Esq. (Mr. Alfred Reed), resides. He has a penchant for Wardour-street curiosities, in which his niece, Simplicita (Miss Leonora Braham), takes a great interest, but Mrs. Otranto Smith (Miss Fanny Holland) still more. This lady is of a most romantic turn, and persuades Stubbs to wear a Spanish costume, and to purchase an old Spanish castle, some seventy miles or more from the railway, and surrounded with brigands. Stubbs also takes lessons in rapier practice, for which he will probably have occasion; for already someone who calls himself the rightful heir to the Spanish estate has written him a mysterious and threatening letter, which is followed by the appearance of a Don Gomez Roderigues O'Flinnigan (Mr. Corney Grain), who challenges him to mortal combat for the possession of the Spanish estate. The duel, however, is ultimately prevented by Simplicita, who recognises in the stranger an Irish lover whose acquaintance she had made at Margate. Such is the curious story of "The Spanish Bond," which is likely to become very popular. The music, as we stated last week, is by Mr. German Reed.

## EGYPTIAN HALL.

An American reader, Mr. Melville Bonham, appeared, on Monday, in Maskelyne and Cooke's Drawing-Room, at a special and private representation, previous to his public opening in a few days for public exhibition. His readings consist of illustrations of American peculiarities in connection with selections from the humours of the New World—such as Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and Edgar A. Poe, whose poem of "The Raven" he recited with great power and skill. The most pleasing of his performances—for such these so-called readings decidedly are—was one of Mr. Carleton's domestic pictures, entitled "Betsy

and I are out," and "How Betsy and I made up," which was enacted with a natural pathos that evoked great applause. A poem by Mrs. Sophia P. Snow, called "Annie and Willie's Prayer," was charmingly rendered, though its subject, as is that also of Mark Twain's "Uncle Daniel," is of a somewhat delicate nature, almost "too good" for the public platform. Altogether, we think that Mr. Bonham will make his mark as a public reciter.

## EDUCATION.

In distributing prizes in connection with the Leicester Archdiocesan Board of Education last week, the Bishop of Peterborough expressed himself in favour of compulsory education; but, referring to the system of competitive examinations and prizes, said they might compel many boys and girls to go to school, but unless there was some inducement put before them they would not learn much.

Earl Cadogan, who, as Viscount Chelsea, represented Bath for a short time before his accession to the Peerage, visited that city on Thursday week, and distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the Bath centre of the Oxford local examination.

At the Foresters' Hall, Wilderness-row, yesterday week, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., took the chair on the occasion of the delivery of a lecture by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., in connection with the St. Thomas Charterhouse School Teachers' Science Association. At the conclusion of the lecture, which ably dealt with the various kinds of oceanic circulation, Dr. Lyon Playfair, after some preliminary remarks complimentary to Dr. Carpenter, said they were all passing through a most important stage in the national education of this country. They were introducing largely—indeed, he might say they would soon introduce universally—a compulsory system of education. What did that mean? A compulsory system of education meant an unrestrained tyranny, as if they should say that all children in schools provided for those of eight years of age must stay in them until they were thirteen or fourteen years of age. That was a compulsory education which was a tyranny, but there was a compulsory education which involved the higher education of young people. Those he addressed must know, as teachers, that it was a necessity of the nationality of their schools to couple the higher studies in education with the lower. Their schools were coming to that, and it was of great service but not so extensive, nor were these schools so numerous as to be of real service to the community—the service they ought to be. It was really the quality of schools they wanted. It was of no use saying the schools were perfect unless the natural tendencies of the children were looked to and trained. It was because they in this country treated children as the Dutch gardeners treated plants—covering them up, hiding them, fearing to let them grow—that in the children no intellect was left to develop. It was for that reason he was so glad to see so many teachers taking advantage of these lectures. He congratulated the Gilchrist trustees upon founding them, and hoped they would not only carry on the experiment in London, but extend it to all parts of the country, for the Gilchrist trustees had large funds at their disposal. He looked upon an extension of this system of lectures as likely to produce immense advantages to the country.

In his address to the electors of Mid-Surrey at Sutton the same day, Sir Trevor Lawrence opposed the compulsory establishment of school boards, which would bring an extra charge on the rates. Efficient voluntary schools would, he thought, be the best instruments for elementary education.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, last Saturday, in recognition of his eminent services to the country, and in especial of his great and successful efforts in the advancement of national education. In returning thanks, Mr. Forster referred to the Education Act, and said it was a popular fallacy that the Conservative party passed that Act. He admitted that there never was an important measure carried in the House of Commons in which the determination of the House was so completely evinced to do what was best, independently of party; but it was not true that the measure was specially carried by the Conservative party. With the exception of one debate and one important division upon a matter of detail, though an important matter of detail, there was not a single division in the progress of that measure on which, if there had been no Conservatives in the House, it would not still have been carried by a majority of the Liberals. Mr. Forster also asserted that the great principles of the measure came from Scotland. Politics, he said, were rather dull at present; and he did not think there was anybody in France or Germany who did not envy the quiet in these islands. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that our want of violent party feeling arose from an indifference to politics in the highest sense of the term, or that it did not much matter what political principles were advocated. That would be a great mistake. No one, he thought, should be indifferent as to politics. He would rather see a young man a Conservative than not taking an intelligent interest in the great political parties. Politics were quiet enough at present, but it by no means follows that they will continue so. There is (Mr. Forster said) a great task for the future. There is the task of having somehow or other to arrange so that that Democracy, which is becoming more powerful every day, which, in my mind, ought to become powerful, and which certainly will become powerful, should be so nourished in its quick and rapid growth that it will not act in destroying ancient traditions and the advantages which history has handed down to us.

The Haberdashers' Company opened fine new schools for both boys and girls at Hatcham, close to New-cross, on Saturday. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Knight, Sir Charles Reed, and Prebendary Mackenzie were among the speakers.

The inaugural lecture of the winter series of lectures to the deaf and dumb was given in St. Saviour's Hall, Oxford-street, last week. The subject was "Eastern Manners and Customs," illustrated by living persons dressed in Eastern costumes. Mr. T. Brain gave the lecture, and the Rev. S. Smith interpreted his remarks to the deaf and dumb present, by means of the finger and sign language. Captain F. S. de Carteret Bisson occupied the chair. The lecture last Tuesday evening was upon George Stephenson, his Life and Work, by Mr. J. Whitlock.

The fifty-second anniversary of the Birkbeck Institution, with the distribution of prizes, was held on Thursday.

The annual meeting of the National Education League was held, on Wednesday, at Birmingham, and an elaborate report presented by the committee, setting forth the results of inquiries made in five hundred school districts in regard to the relative working of the voluntary and board school systems.

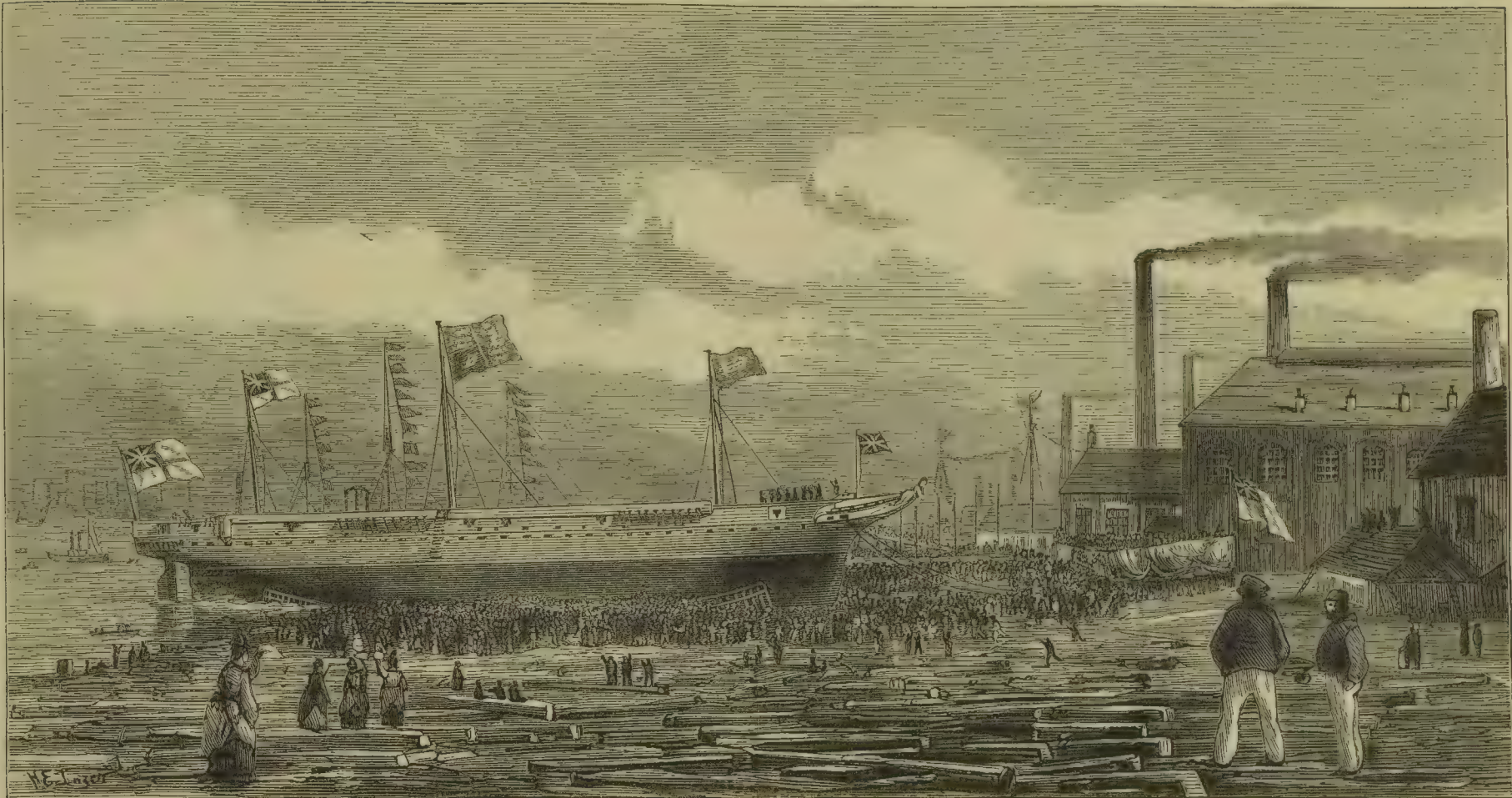
The Queen's return to Windsor is foreshadowed by the announcement in the *Gazette* that the state apartments will be closed until further orders.





DESTRUCTION OF MANUEL VACCA'S TOWN, ON THE RIVER CONGO, BY MARINES OF THE WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON.  
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SQUADRON.





LAUNCH OF H.M.S. TOURMALINE AT MIDDLESBOROUGH-ON-TEES.

## THE FRENCH IRONCLAD MAGENTA.

It was mentioned in our French news of last week that, on the Sunday morning, a little after midnight, the flag-ship of the French Mediterranean squadron was destroyed by fire in Toulon harbour. The fire was discovered about one o'clock, in the stern-quarters of the vessel, by a thick, black smoke which issued from the hatches of the upper deck. Energetic measures were taken to extinguish the fire, while intelligence was sent to the other ships of the squadron and those in the Roads; but, despite all efforts, the flames spread over the after part of the ship. The officers, under the command of Admiral Roze, were soon obliged to leave the quarter-deck. From that time it was necessary to think of the safety of the

crew. The boats were lowered, and the men, having struggled in vain with the conflagration, were obliged to enter the boats from the bowsprit, the chains, and the catheads. They showed great courage and coolness. Admiral Roze did not leave the Magenta until he was sure that the vessel could not be saved and that the last man had left her. The Admiral had ordered the powder-magazine to be flooded; but, to his great surprise, while he was in a little boat rowing round the ship, about half-past three o'clock, the ship blew up. The explosion was followed by showers of burning wood, paper, clothes, and iron, which fell into the streets of Toulon. One of the plates of the ship fell on the pavement and entered it to a depth of eighteen inches. Not a single jet of gas was left burning in the town. The windows of the shops, cafés, and

private houses along the quays were broken, while doors and shutters were burst open. There is scarcely a house in the town which has not been more or less injured. It is expected that the sixteen guns of the ship may be saved. Immediately after blowing up the Magenta sank, and at present the stump of the mizenmast appears above water. Six of the crew are missing, and thought to be drowned. There will be an inquiry as to the disaster, and the Captain of the Magenta will probably have to appear before a court-martial. The Magenta was one of the oldest French ironclads. Her plates were but four and a half inches thick, and only partially distributed over her framework. She was launched at Brest in 1861, and was about to be replaced as a flagship by the newly-constructed Richelieu. It is said the Magenta was to have been broken up.



THE MAGENTA, FRENCH IRONCLAD, BURNT IN TOULON HARBOUR.



## NEW MUSIC.



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AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour soon and hairdured. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price, 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEEN and SONS, 5, Gt. Marlborough-st., W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 51, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

**N**UDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR  
restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after  
which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing,  
it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and  
effective restorative extant. One trial will convince it has no equal.  
Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials  
post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

**DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?**  
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

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If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore it, even if you are bald. It will give it its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. As any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d.  
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 433, Oxford-street, London.

**THE HAIR.**—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S  
WORLD'S HAIR RESTOREE will pos-  
sively renew and restore the original and  
natural colour of grey, white, and faded  
hair. It will strengthen and invigorate the  
hair, will stop its falling, and induce  
healthy and luxurious growth. No other  
preparation can produce the same beneficial  
results. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers  
throughout the World.—Bottle No. 14 and No. 15,  
Southampton-row, London.

**GREY HAIR.**—248, High Holborn  
London.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR DYE produces a perfect  
Light or Dark Colour. It is permanent and perfectly natural  
3s. 6d.; sent post, carefully packed, for 6d. stamps.

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Perfume, Sweet-scented Psidium from the Pomegranate  
Flower, quite unique, the fashion for the season of 1875. Psidium  
is copyright, and is distilled only by Piesse and Lubin, Royal  
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Opoponax, Jockey Club, Patchouly, Franghpani, Kis-  
nie-Quick, White Rose, and 1000 others from every flower that  
breathes a fragrance, 2s. 6d. each; or three bottles in a case, 7  
The above sweet scents in sachet powder 1s. 3d. each box.

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 Chilblains are prevented from breaking out and their cure effected by the use of the following Ointment.

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SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR is admirably adapted  
cure the breathing, loosen the phlegm, abate fever, allay the  
tickling which occasions the cough, without tightening the throat  
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action of the liver, promotes digestion, and  
supplies tone and vigour to the system.  
2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle. From Chemists; or free by rail,  
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**THROAT IRRITATION.**—The Throat and Windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the

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**L**AMPOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE  
Have it in your houses, and use no other, for it is the on

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Use no substitute.

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**GOUT and RHEUMATISM.** — The

They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

**K**EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are daily recommended by the Faculty for their certain cure of Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no opium nor any deleterious drug. Sold at all Chemists in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and Tins, 2s. 9d. each.



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 DOWN THE GOLDEN WOODS. Sung by Madame Patey.  
 ONLY FOR THEE. Sung by Mr. Cummings.  
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Italian walnut-wood, nearly new. To be SOLD at unusually  
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# VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.



THE PRINCE OF WALES LEAVING ATHENS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## THE PRINCE'S VOYAGE TO INDIA.

The Special Artists of this Journal have again supplied us this week with numerous Illustrations of the voyage of his Royal Highness by the Mediterranean route to India, and of his brief sojourn at Athens, from Monday, the 18th, to Wednesday, the 20th, ult., and in Egypt from Saturday, the 23rd, to Tuesday, the 26th ult. His Royal Highness re-embarked on the 26th, at Suez, to go down the Red Sea, and reached Aden on Monday, the 1st inst., as we stated last week; he arrived at Bombay on Monday last, and there safely landed, after a most successful voyage, with excursions by the way, having started from London on Tuesday, the 12th ult. Three weeks have been occupied in the whole journey from England to India, including three days spent in Greece and three days in Egypt.

The Serapis, which has proved so expeditious and commodious as a vehicle for the Royal traveller, was fully described and illustrated before he left this country. Nevertheless, we may be allowed to give yet one more Illustration of the ship, a scene on her quarter-deck, where the Prince and his companions have by this time passed many an hour of enforced leisure, beguiling the pauses of conversation, we doubt not, with many a prime cigar. It must have been an agreeable relief to get ashore on the classic land of Greece, and to meet his Royal brother-in-law, the youthful Sovereign of the revived Hellenic nation. The Acropolis of Athens, with its admirable ruins of the Parthenon and other glorious remains of a renowned antiquity, were not then seen by his Royal Highness for the first time; but he enjoyed, on the night of the 18th ult., a unique and magnificent spectacle, in the illumination of those majestic fragments of matchless architecture, shown in our Special Engraving. Red and green lights were used for this purpose, with a very beautiful effect. The Prince of Wales, giving his arm to her Majesty the Queen of Greece, walked slowly about the summit of the hill and ground in front of the Parthenon, the King of Greece walking close behind, and followed by the ladies and gentlemen of their party. As they went up the steps, towards the roofless portico of that famous temple, the Royal party were greeted with respectful cordiality by numerous crowds of spectators, several groups of these being allowed to stand near their path. A second illumination and display of fireworks took place in the evening of the next day, after the return of his Royal Highness and their Majesties from the King's country house. On the third day, which was Wednesday, the 20th, the King and Queen accompanied the Prince in his departure from Athens. This is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches, and he shows them in the King's state barge going to the Serapis, in the Piræus harbour. The Prince, as well as the King, wore the uniform of a general officer. The Queen followed in her own carriage. Their Majesties, with his Royal Highness, went on board that ship, and were entertained by the Prince with a grand breakfast in the saloon, of which we present an Illustration in the larger Engraving. The tables were laid for a hundred guests, including many foreign naval and Greek officers. The King of Greece conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Saviour upon the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Bartle Frere, and Lord Suffield, the rank of Grand Commander upon Lord Alfred Paget and General Probyn, and that of Commander upon Mr. Knollys and Dr. Fayer. Lord Aylesford, Lord Charles Beresford, Captain Williams, and Canon Duckworth were created Officers, and Captain Fitz-George, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Hall Knights of the Order. The Serapis sailed for Port Said at five in the afternoon, and, after a short excursion, the King and Queen returned to the Piræus. Before they left, the Prince expressed his thanks for the cordial manner in which he had been received by the population.

We shall give some Illustrations of the subsequent travelling experiences of his Royal Highness in Egypt, and his passage down the Red Sea. During the few hours of his stay at Aden, on Monday week, the Prince received and answered an address, inspected the 2nd Grenadiers, the Borderers, the garrison, and the tanks, and received and rewarded the Arab chiefs. He lunched with the Resident. There was a great reception and much rejoicing. The weather was fine, and the Prince and his suite were all well. The Sultan of Lahej received a medal and ring of honour at the hands of the Prince of Wales, after a levee attended by all the military, civil, and Consular residents. In the afternoon the Prince embarked again, and received the Resident and a small party at dinner, the town and port being brightly illuminated. His Royal Highness expressed great pleasure at the reception he had received. A telegram was received from Sandringham in reply to the announcement of his arrival at Aden. The Serapis, with his Royal Highness on board, sailed thence at ten o'clock that night.

The following description of the Prince's arrival at Bombay is one of the accounts received by telegraph and published by the London daily papers next morning; it is that sent by the *Standard* special correspondent, which was somewhat fuller than the others:—

Bombay, Monday Evening.

Bombay retired to rest last night in the fullest confidence that the Serapis, with his Royal Highness on board, and the Osborne, would not arrive before midday to-day, and perhaps not till a late hour in the afternoon. Its inhabitants were, however, startled at an early hour this morning by the firing of successive Royal salutes from the fleet of war ships which is lying in the harbour. It was eight o'clock when the salute began, at which hour few of the European residents had either bathed or dressed themselves, and none had breakfasted. The early morning hours in the East are devoted to a constitutional ride on horseback, or to lounging in luxurious *déshabillé* in the deepest shadow of the coolest verandah of one's bungalow, till it is time to prepare for the business of the day. It was in this state that our English fellow-countrymen were found when the guns of the fleet thundered forth the announcement that an unusual visitor was approaching. There was a general ascent to such house-tops throughout the Fort as commanded a view of the sea; and from all the bungalows of that beautiful eminence, covered with foliage and dotted with dwellings, known as Malabar-hill, and those that are embosomed among the shrubs of the lower-lying Colaba, every eye was strained to catch in the horizon the meaning of the salute. There, sure enough, at Colaba Point, was hoisted the signal which announces a vessel's approach, and on the distant sea there was no mistaking the Serapis, which bore his Royal Highness, and which, as one of the troop-ships that convey reliefs to India, is familiar to every inhabitant of the town. The Serapis was slowly approaching, and in little more than an hour would have dropped her anchor in the harbour of Bombay.

The Royal yacht Osborne had parted from the Serapis on Saturday and steamed on ahead to Bombay, where she took the station allotted to her this morning before seven o'clock.

There was bustle and excitement everywhere, and crowds of people hurried towards the dockyard, which, as the landing-place, was the first centre of attraction. Dog-carts, buggies, and traps of all sorts, and belonging to all classes, were driven in thickly succeeding numbers along the broad and well-kept drives which intersect the Esplanade; and bullock-garries, with their jingling bells and gay flowing curtains suspended from a sun-canopy overhead, were trotted, or almost galloped,

from all parts of the native town towards the same spot. Not one stream, but many streams, of Europeans, Hindoos, Mohammedans, and Parsees kept pouring towards the Fort. The one thoroughfare which led from Colaba to the Fort was thronged with a hurrying crowd, and the many thoroughfares which approached it from the native town can only be described as rivers of people.

At a quarter to nine the Serapis entered the harbour, the most spacious in India, and one of the most magnificent that any port possesses. Far on the opposite side are the lofty and flat-topped hills, which lead by almost impassable ghaunts and ravines to the high table-land of the Deccan, and round whose cloudy summits the lightnings have been playing every night since my arrival in Bombay. Its northern portion, where the shipping has no need to go, is studded with rocky islets or with large islands, which are already losing all the verdure with which the deluging rains of the monsoon had clothed them. On the side of the town there is the long irregular shore-line, the foliage of the compounds, the buildings of the Fort, with its bunders and signs of traffic and the native town. The fleet is thirteen vessels strong, including the two turret-ships *Magdala* and *Abyssinia*, which form the sea defences of Bombay. One portion of it had been drawn up in double line, leaving an ample seaway between; and around the inner end of the line the remainder lay in crescent form. The inner line consisted of the *Undaunted*, which lay farthest up the harbour, bearing the flag of Admiral Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian station, the *Immortalité*, the *Doris*, and the *Newcastle*. The outer line was composed of the *Narcissus*, bearing the flag of Admiral Rowley Lambert, the *Raleigh*, and the *Topaz*; while ahead in crescent form, as described, lay the *Briton*, the *Nymph*, the *Philomel*, and the *Daphne*. There are a hundred and fifty or two hundred ships at anchor in the harbour, and these were all dressed with colours, making the spectacle one of the gayest that the eye could dwell on. It was into the midst of this scene that his Royal Highness steamed at nine o'clock. The yards of the fleet were all manned, as were also those of the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and loud English cheers broke out from every side. As the Serapis entered the sea-way formed by the double line of ships a Royal salute was fired from the vessels, and lusty cheers rang forth from the crews upon the yards. The land battery near the Apollo Bunder also joined in the salute. The Prince stood, in the full uniform of a Field Marshal, on the poop of the Serapis, which steamed along the alley to its farther end. The spectacle was most beautiful to behold. The sky was of a bright pale blue; the sun, though already strong, had not yet risen to the fierceness of his strength; and there was just enough of breeze to carry off the white smoke which shot from the sides of the vessels as his Royal Highness passed. Over the saluting battery, near Apollo Pier, a light haze hovered, but not sufficient to obscure a full sight of the glorious harbour. Near the fleet were myriads of native dhows or boats, containing natives who had come out to obtain a complete view of the spectacle. Most of them had flags hoisted at their mast-heads. When the salute was over the Serapis dropped anchor beside the Osborne, and near her consort troop-ship, the *Euphrates*. As there was no appearance of the Prince landing immediately, the excitement began to abate, when it became known that the original programme as to landing would be adhered to. All during the forenoon, however, numerous sailing and rowing-boats went off from one or other of the bunders, and hovered round the fleet in the hope of catching a glimpse of his Royal Highness. On shore, however, preparations for the landing proceeded and the activity increased. His Royal Highness's arrival quickened the interest and zeal of all. Business was suspended everywhere, and all the shops in the European quarters of the town were closed. The houses were gaily decorated, and every street was bright with bunting, with flags, and Chinese lanterns.

Soon after two o'clock a stream of carriages set in in the direction of the dockyard. Those who were not favoured with tickets of admission were eager to obtain as favourable a position as possible, and those who possessed them were desirous of being in ample time, lest the great throng should altogether exclude them. The military had taken up their position along the line of the procession, keeping a clear way for the officials and native Princes who were to be present within the dockyard. Along the street thus kept officers on horseback, carriages with ladies, native Princes accompanied by brilliant escorts, Government officials, and civilians continued to pour in endless succession till the hour of landing was at hand.

At three o'clock the Viceroy, attended by his body-guard, drove to the dockyard, and embarked in a state barge for the Serapis, to meet the Prince. A salute was fired from the fleet and the land battery when he embarked. Half an hour later his Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, also went off under a salute from the shore batteries. He was accompanied by several of the high officials of the Presidency of Bombay, and was presented by the Viceroy to his Royal Highness, as were also the Government officers who were with him. In a few minutes thereafter the Governor of Bombay and the officials who had accompanied him returned to the landing-place to await the Prince.

At four o'clock the Prince and his suite, accompanied by the Viceroy, disembarked from the Serapis and proceeded to the landing-place in the Royal barge. There was another Royal salute from the fleet. The yards were again all manned, and the Royal barge was rowed away amid deafening cheers from the crews of the men-of-war and of the merchantmen which were lying around. The barge had to pass through a double line of ships' boats, moored between the Serapis and the landing-place. At the landing-stage he was received by the Governor of Bombay, who was surrounded by the members of the Governor's Council, the Commander-in-Chief, and other officials belonging to the Presidency. The arrangements at the dockyard were an arch of evergreens, with abundance of flags. The accommodation was sufficient to contain 200 spectators. The first row of seats on the right-hand side was set apart for the members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, and those on the left were allotted to the members of the Corporation. Next to these on the one side were the young Guicowar of Baroda and the Rajahs of Kutch, while on the other side was Sir Salar Jung, as representing the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Rajahs of Marwar and Kholapore. Fifty or sixty other Princes and chiefs, each of them resplendent in barbaric pearl and gold, had places allotted to them round the amphitheatre, and many ladies were also present. The guard of honour consisted of a detachment of the 7th Fusiliers. When his Royal Highness left the barge the land batteries fired a Royal salute; and the news was telegraphed to every Indian fortress, that a simultaneous salute might be fired over the length and breadth of the land.

The chairman of the Corporation read a long address by the Municipality of Bombay to his Royal Highness, who, as in the morning, wore his Field Marshal's uniform. He had a white helmet and a plume, and wore a scarlet scarf. He looked exceedingly well, and read the reply to the address of the Corporation in a loud and clear voice. He then walked up the centre passage of the landing stage, or amphitheatre, shook hands with the native princes as he passed them, and addressed a few well-chosen words to each. He was loudly

cheered on leaving the amphitheatre to proceed to his carriage. It was a quarter to five o'clock when the procession was formed and when the head of it began to move along the road on its way towards Parell. It is needless to say that the effect was superb and almost beggars description. The route throughout its whole length of five miles was lined many deep with natives. This of itself was a striking sight to European eyes. The road at the dockyard was kept clear by European troops, along the esplanade by native troops, and through the native town by the police. The most perfect order was kept by the populace, who never pressed forward on the troops, but remained absolutely quiet.

A squadron of the 3rd Hussars headed the procession, wearing white sun helmets, and mounted on grey horses. They were followed by a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery and a squadron of Poona Horse. Then came the chief military officers of the Bombay presidency, and a detachment of the Governor of Bombay's body-guard, followed by four carriages containing the Governor of Bombay and his staff. Three carriages came next containing his Royal Highness's staff, and close upon these were three containing the Viceroy's staff. Next came the carriage containing his Royal Highness and the Viceroy, accompanied by a detachment of the Viceroy's body-guard. These were succeeded by carriages with native Princes, one conveying Sir Salar Jung and the remaining representatives of the absent Nizam. Eleven carriages followed containing the leading civilians of the Bombay presidency, and the procession was brought to a close by a squadron of Bombay Lancers.

Although the crowd maintained the most perfect tranquillity till the Royal carriage had passed, the people closed instantly in behind it and rushed tumultuously after it, in spite of all the efforts of the police to preserve order. In this way the rear of the procession was frequently cut off altogether from the main body of it, which led to not a little confusion.

To his Royal Highness the spectacle which the line of procession presented must have been one of extraordinary interest. For five miles on each hand of him were dense throngs of natives, not in the cold grey dresses we are accustomed to in England, but in the picturesque white costumes of the East. Here and there in the white mass was the dark robe of some Parsee, who affects a soberer colour than the majority of his race. On each side of his Royal Highness was a sea of red turbans of many shapes, five miles long, extending from the dockyard to Parell, broken only by the white, close-wrapped turbans of some group of Mohammedans, or the peculiar and unshapely topee of the Parsee. In the native town the police who kept the route formed, with their dark blue dresses, massive belts, and yellow turbans, a striking contrast to the background of white which filled the footpaths and every window and shop-front. Native ladies did not disdain to be present in the crowd, and their brilliant gold and silver embroidered garments added to the gorgeous variety of the spectacle which greeted his Royal Highness's eyes.

On the other hand, viewing the procession from the spectator's point of view, it was but a passing glimpse that anyone could have either of the Prince or of any of the native chiefs who had come to Bombay to honour their future lord. Out of the fifty or sixty of them, how few of them am I able to particularise, and yet how many of them bear great historic names! I shall not mention the Nizam, who is here only by deputy, or the Rajah of Mysore, whose retinue are riding past in their yellow livery. But here comes the youthful Rajah of Kholapore, whose predecessor, it will still be remembered at home, died at Florence, after a visit to England, and was burned in the style of his native land by the banks of the Arno. This Rajah represents one branch of the family of Sivajee, and claims to be the head of the Mahratta race. There are other chiefs from Maharashtra besides the Rajah. There is the chief of Koorundwar, who is one of the many southern Mahratta Jagheers. There is the Rajah of Joonagur, whose retinue is riding past, gorgeous in white and gold. He has brought with him a fine following to Bombay, and his body-guard of picked lancers is a sight to see. Scinde even has sent some of its Ameers to Bombay, and I think the Chief Commissioner of the province has also come, for the nonce, to be present at the reception. The Hubshe of Jungheera is also here; but he is better known in Bombay as the Seedee, from his Abyssinian origin. His territory lies close to Bombay, and embraces, I believe, the northern portion of its spacious harbour. Kattywar and Cutch have sent their chiefs from the north; and Sawunt Waree, on the confines of Portuguese Goa, has sent also representatives of its nobility. I have not mentioned the young Guicowar, who is driving past with his retinue, in livery of red and claret, nor the Rajah of Bhowanuggur, whose sable livery is a contrast, and almost a relief, amid so much gaiety of colour; nor the other princelings and chieftains whose names are known only in Government offices and within the bounds of their own domain.

We learn by a later telegram that the Prince of Wales's birthday, on Tuesday, was kept at Bombay with the most gratifying tokens of personal regard for him and of loyalty to the Queen, his mother. All over India salutes of artillery were fired in honour of the day. His Royal Highness held a Levée to receive the native Princes—the Rajahs of Kolapore, Mysore, Oodeypore, Kutch, and Baroda, and Sir Salar Jung, with the deputation from the Nizam. At four o'clock his Royal Highness visited the Admirals, while the fleet was illuminated and salutes were fired. On landing he was received by the Viceroy and the Governor, with whom he drove through the streets of the city to see the street illuminations. He afterwards dined at the Governor's mansion; and, in returning thanks when his health was drunk, expressed the pleasure that he felt at his reception in Bombay. He had, he said, always wished to see India; and he would never forget his thirty-fourth birthday, passed in a city of that great empire of the Queen. A dinner was given by the Prince to the crews of the Serapis and Osborne. We shall have fuller accounts next week of all these proceedings.

The great and wealthy city of Bombay, a commercial port of large traffic and the capital of an extensive Presidency, was described in our Special Indian Number. It is situated, as our readers know, upon an island about eight miles long, which forms, with the neighbouring isles of Salsette and Colaba, a spacious harbour on the west coast of India, in lat. 18 deg. 57 min., long. 72 deg. 52 min. Its population, exceeding three quarters of a million, is of a motley character, including Brahmans or Hindoos, Mahrattas, Parsees, Mohammedans, Persians, Armenians, Jews, Arabs, English, and Europeans of different nations, besides Lascars, or Chinese and Malay seafaring men—not to mention the Jains and other peculiar Indian races. Our well-known Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who has been personally acquainted with India for many years past, contributes a few sketches of types of different classes of people in Bombay, and of the Parsee Dokhma or Tower of Silence. The visitor is not long at Bombay before he becomes familiar with the sight of the Parsees walking on the beach and saying their prayers to the sun. They walk about, each by himself, with book in hand, muttering, in slightly-audible words, the





THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE ILLUMINATION OF THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



ritual of their religion. It is in the Zend language, which has come down to them much as the Latin has in the Catholic Church, and is more or less a dead language. The expounders of the Parsee faith say that they only pay homage to the sun as the visible sign of the Supreme Deity, and that their worship of fire is dictated by the same rule; and that, in truth, it is to God, through these symbols, their devotion is given. They have temples where the sacred fire is kept, and on which account they are called "fire-worshippers," as well as "sun-worshippers;" but no stranger is ever admitted to them. The fire is brought from the city of Yezd, in Persia, which is the sacred capital of religion and from which they emigrated to escape the fury of Mohammedan zeal. They came to Bombay and Surat, where they were kindly received by the Hindoos, and allowed to settle in the country, where they have ever since remained. They made an agreement at the time with the Hindoos, one article of which was that they would not kill a cow. This was out of deference to Brahminical ideas, and that is the reason that they do not eat beef, but not from any prohibition in their own religion. The absence of restrictive rules as to caste and prohibitions as to food gives them greater liberty of action and enables them to travel. This is why so many of them now come to this country, and it may explain the great success they have achieved in business, which is one of the causes of Bombay success in trade, as the Parsees form a most important portion of the native community there.

The Parsees have a curious system of dealing with their dead. They do not bury in the ground, for that would defile the earth, it being one of the four sacred elements which they venerate. Neither would they throw a body into the sea, which we do at times; nor into a river, which the Hindoos are in the habit of doing, for that would defile the water—another of the elements. Nor could they possibly burn their dead, for that would defile the fire, which to them is a peculiarly sacred element. To avoid these defilements they build a tower, and the dead are placed on the top of it, so that they are out of sight and yet there they may go through the process of decay, which would, no doubt, be rapid in a hot climate like India; but this rapidity is assisted by a colony of vultures, who keep possession of the palm-trees, and are ready to swoop down when a "silent" addition is added to these towers. There is a house attached, called the *suggree*, in which prayer and some sacred ceremonies are gone through for the dead. When the body is carried from this the face is uncovered, so that all may have a last look; and no one except the bearers of the body is allowed to enter the one door which leads to the upper part of these Towers of Silence.

The Governor of Bombay has his official mansion at Malabar Point; he has also one at Parell, half an hour's drive from town; but its aspect, in a spacious park or pleasure-ground, is that of an English nobleman's country-house. The Marquis of Wellesley, whose monument is shown in one of our Illustrations, was Governor-General of India towards the end of the last century; his brother, it need scarcely be remarked, was the great Duke of Wellington. The town of Poonah, about eighty miles from Bombay, is to be visited by the Prince of Wales to-day. The situation of Poonah is very fine. It stands in a beautiful plain surrounded by hills, and well watered by the rivers Moota and Moola. In the centre of the town is the hill of Parbutti, and, as it is about 2000 feet above the sea, it has not such a severe trial of the hot weather as other parts of India. Mahabaleshwar, the hill sanitarium of Bombay, is not far distant, which gives Poonah another advantage. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was at the main expense of supplying water to the town. Lady Falkland pronounced the view of Poonah from the Saugam, or junction of the rivers Moola and Moota, to be "perfectly enchanting." The view we give is taken from a point quite close to that referred to.

## THE CONGO EXPEDITION.

We have received, by the West African mail steam-ship, a series of sketches illustrating the operations for the suppression of piracy in the Congo river by the squadron under command of Commodore Sir William Hewitt. The immediate object was to punish the tribes guilty of a murderous and rapacious outrage in March last. The British merchant-vessel *Geraldine*, a small schooner, having got aground in the river, was plundered and destroyed, and some of her crew were killed. Such deeds have been of frequent occurrence in the Congo, and it was necessary to chastise the offenders. The work appears to have been most effectually done. On Aug. 26 almost the entire naval force of the West Coast of Africa division was at or near the rendezvous in the entrance of the river. The squadron consisted of her Majesty's ships *Active*, 10, Commodore Sir W. N. W. Hewitt; *Encounter*, 4, Captain Bradshaw; *Spitful*, 6, Commander Medleycott; *Merlin*, 4, Lieutenant-Commander Karlake; *Foam*, 4, Lieutenant-Commander Walker; *Ariel*, 4, Lieutenant-Commander Churchill; and *Supply*, 2, store-ship, Staff-Commander Inglis.

In addition to the gun-boats, a flotilla, comprising six steam-launches and pinnaces, and seventeen pulling-boats, pinnaces, cutters, paddle-box boats, and gigs, carrying six small guns and eight rocket-tubes, and manned by about 600 officers and men, was formed from the strength of the other ships. For landing purposes there was a 7-pounder gun and carriage, and a party of marines, who worked the four rocket-tubes, which were attached to the field battery. The force was divided as follows:—A party of picked seamen and marines, assisted by a few friendly natives, formed scouts, and were under the command of Lieutenant Rolfe, of the *Active*. Two companies of marines, one hundred all told, were under the orders of Lieutenant Crosbie, R.M.L.I., of the *Active*. A destruction or fire party of Kroomen was in charge of Mr. Cowd, gunner of the *Active*. The seamen were formed into companies in charge of officers from the respective ships, and the field battery was directed by Lieutenant Nesham, of the *Active*. A large number of Kroomen were detailed as carriers of ammunition and as stretcher-men in case of casualties. The whole of the landing party was under the superintendence of Captain Bradshaw, of the *Encounter*.

The plan of attack generally carried out consisted of the bush being shelled from the gun-boats or from the small boats carrying guns, with a view to driving away any natives who might be lurking about. The bush being cleared, the scouts were landed and pushed forward towards the villages. One company of marines then advanced, followed by the field battery and fire party, and the rear was brought up by the second marine company, the seamen being in reserve ready to advance if required. The duties of the fire party were, firstly, to destroy the plantations near the villages by cutting down the plantain and banana trees, the cassada and chiles, and, in the fact, every plant or tree on the roots or fruits of which the natives subsist; secondly, to break up all canoes; and, lastly, to set fire to every hut in the villages.

On Sunday, Aug. 29, the operations commenced; for on that day a large body of marines proceeded about four miles up Banana Creek, to a place called Chimpoza, to cover the embarkation of goods from a store belonging to A. M. Pape, a trader of great repute in the Congo, and who was desirous of abandoning the factory which he had at Chimpoza, but the

natives refused to allow him to do so. The presence of the marines, however, was sufficient to prevent any interference on the part of the natives, whose demonstration of disapproval to the proceedings consisted in the beating of tom-toms in a village which was some distance off.

On the 30th the squadron steamed about seventeen miles up the river, when the ships anchored; and on the following morning the boat flotilla, accompanied by the *Merlin* and *Ariel*, proceeded up a creek, at the head of which two villages, belonging to a notorious pirate named Chango, were situated. On arrival off the first village the plan of attack was carried out as before given, the scouts, marines, and field battery, together with the fire party and a reserve of 150 seamen, being landed. The village, however, was found to be deserted. Pushing on for about a mile through thick swampy ground, a second village was entered, which had also been lately abandoned. The destruction of the plantations and huts was immediately commenced, and, when completed, the force retraced their steps, and the work of demolition was carried out in the first village. Up to this time no natives had been seen, but their tom-toms and war-horns had been heard by the scouts some miles inland. The embarkation completed, the force commenced their return journey; and it was then that some venturesome natives opened a slight fire on the rearmost boats. A volley or two speedily silenced them, and the remainder of the return passage was unmolested. In the evening, when the boats were returning to their respective ships, a sad accident occurred by the swamping of one of the *Spitful's* gigs, by which two out of the five men who formed the crew were drowned, the others but narrowly escaping.

On Sept. 2 the boats, accompanied by the *Merlin*, *Ariel*, and *Foam*, attacked and destroyed twelve villages which were situated on the banks of the river, destroying also large plantations and some canoes. The natives fired on the landing party and boats, but with little effect, one scout, a native, being the only person wounded.

On Sept. 3 the villages up Mellila Creek were attacked and destroyed, and in that belonging to Annoz Anza, another notorious freebooter, the foreyard and several barrels of salt which had been taken from the *Geraldine* were discovered. The largest hut, supposed to be Annoz Anza's palace, was burnt in the same village. It was the largest native building that was destroyed during the expedition, and the village was certainly the best and most carefully built. The natives continually fired both at the landing party and at the boats, and the following casualties were reported by the medical staff:—Mr. R. Dixon, engineer, H.M.S. *Ariel*, gunshot wound in neck, slug lodged, severe; D. Heckford, ordinary seaman, H.M.S. *Merlin*, gunshot wound, right leg, severe; G. Rumbold, ordinary seaman, H.M.S. *Merlin*, gunshot wound, right leg, slight. Several slugs struck the boats, and one penetrated an iron shield on the side of one of the steam launches. The forces, which had that day destroyed seven villages, besides canoes and plantations, returned to the ships in the evening, having been absent about thirty-six hours, the previous night having been passed by the men on the upper decks of the gun-boats.

On the 6th, after resting over the Sunday, the gun-boats and boats removed to a creek near Scotchman's Head, up which, after the surrounding bush had been shelled, the boats proceeded for about three miles, when the usual parties of men were landed, and three villages, one of which was very large, was destroyed. On this occasion a Portuguese employé in one of the factories, who had volunteered his services as a guide, was shot by mistake, by one of our sailors, and died almost instantaneously.

On the 7th the expedition proceeded up Matakala creek and destroyed ten villages and plantations, besides canoes. The forces were occasionally fired on, but no casualties occurred. In the afternoon the boat flotilla, with the exception of the *Active's* steam-pinnaces, launch, and two cutters, proceeded further up the creek, and in the evening destroyed a village belonging to Manuel Vacca. The *Merlin*, accompanied by the *Active's* boats, returned down the creek, near the entrance of which the boat's crew, under Lieutenant Karlake, destroyed three large villages, besides the large banana plantations surrounding them. One of these villages proved to be the Matakala fetish town in which, on Aug. 31, great human sacrifices had been held, with a view to invoking the deities to declare whether the Matakala natives should fight the white men or not. Apparently the fetish reply proved unfavourable, for the villages were deserted, although on the way natives had been seen in them. After these operations the gun-boats again anchored off Punta da Lenha, the boat's crew sleeping on the decks as heretofore.

On the 8th the villages of Manuel Vacca and Chicco were destroyed. On the 10th the gun-boats proceeded up Sherwood Creek, when, after holding a short palaver at Plenty Town, a movement was made some distance further, and eleven villages were destroyed, in addition to a few canoes and plantations. The boats grounded in this creek and were unable to come out until the next forenoon, the crews having to work nearly the whole night. On the morning of the 11th a portion of the boats, with the scouts, marines, and fire party, proceeded up Beka Creek, where they took the natives by surprise. However, at the first report of a gun, the majority of the inhabitants fled and left all their worldly goods behind. Sixteen villages were destroyed, besides a dozen canoes and a quantity of palm-oil casks.

Thus ended the destruction of piratical haunts in the Congo, with but slight casualties to the force engaged. The native loss of life will never be known; but it would seem quite impossible that hundreds of these wild and ignorant beings could hide away in the bush and remain unharmed whilst shell were bursting in all directions—case-shot and rifle-balls dealing destruction all around. The loss of property is to them enormous, as it consists of sixty-seven villages, about forty canoes, and enormous quantities of crops and fruit-trees. Of banana-trees alone between 3000 and 4000 are calculated as having been destroyed; to say nothing of other fruit-bearing trees, palm-trees; palm wine and fruit may also be reckoned amongst their losses. The lesson taught the natives by the injuries they received during the proceedings of the expedition is considered by traders and others who have had great experience in Congo affairs to be the precursor of a peacefulness and great increase of trade in the river Congo, which has never been known heretofore. It is extremely probable that for a month or two there will be a certain amount of warlike operations amongst the natives themselves; but when this is over it is pretty certain that tranquillity must reign for a considerable period.

On Sept. 15 Commodore Sir W. Hewitt proceeded seventy miles up the river in her Majesty's ship *Merlin*, accompanied by the *Foam* and *Ariel*, and anchored off Embomma, with a view to holding a palaver with the kings of the country surrounding the trading station. The palaver, which was held with all due ceremony on the 16th, was highly successful. The good effect of opening up the trade of the river having been pointed out, was easily seen by the chiefs, who expressed a desire to co-operate in any way in their power with the merchants.

## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Can it be that there is a deep-set purpose in the numerous autumnal appearances of Mr. W. E. Forster? Has he made up his mind to be the leader of the Liberal party? He is just now the very Ariel of politicians, flitting about from place to place, and delivering addresses, which, if profundity is to be measured by length, must be profound indeed. Is not this a canvass, a peripatetic bid for that great post which is at present avowedly in a provisional position? Quite recently Mr. Forster won the citadel of the North; and if Edinburgh in any degree may be taken to represent Scotland, he has established his claim in that canny country to that which he appears to seek. Indeed, one can imagine that Mr. Forster is well adapted to win the favour of Scotsmen. His plain common sense, plentifully leavened with shrewdness, the slight ruggedness of his manner, and the unadorned character of his eloquence are calculated to win the somewhat stern sympathies of the men of the North. His Puritan blood, of which he boasts, gives him a sort of approach to that of the old Covenanter, which, probably, has not ceased to flow in Scotland; and, altogether, the reasons for the obvious success he has met with in a visit to Edinburgh are not far to seek. The first of his addresses was delivered before the Philosophical Institution of "Auld Reekie," the subject being the Colonies. Possibly, some persons, forgetful of Mr. Forster's official antecedents, might have wondered why he selected this theme above all others. The answer is that he did not choose it for himself, as it was suggested to him by the managers of the institution, who were not oblivious that he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Palmerston's last Government; and, though since then he has been immersed and absorbed in the question of education, it may have been well thought that such a man as he is would not have occupied a place of trust in the Colonial Department without forming ideas on the subject a little beyond those connected with geographical exactness as to the whereabouts of our various dependencies. It so proved, and in his address Mr. Forster developed some ideas which are probably destined to bear fruit. Beyond this the honour of citizenship of Edinburgh has been conferred upon him, and in acknowledging the grace he exhibited a new power, that of being complimentary almost to a courtier-like extent. Something will probably come of all this careful publicity in the case of a statesman who has been ere now designated as fitted for the first place in his party.

It took a long time ere Conservative representation was partially introduced into the borough of the Tower Hamlets. Several candidates of that persuasion have tried in vain to win the hoarse voices of that somewhat rough constituency. Even Mr. Coope, redolent of that peculiar ichor which may be supposed to flow in the veins of a great brewer, and with the advantage to be derived from local association, succumbed in vain. At length, at the last election, Mr. Ritchie came. He had one advantage, and that was that the constituency to a man was resolved to banish Mr. Ayrton. Secondly, he possesses a bluff, hearty manner, which is gentlemanly though rollicking; and, though that of course does not count for much with a Tower Hamlets elector, however it might with the electors' "great captains" the ladies, he is a very personable man, with a countenance and figure that suggest recollections of portraits by Velasquez. In the event he came in at the head of the poll, being 2000 votes above the next successful candidate. He has proved that he has stuff in him. In the House he has done very well, and out of doors he is an active social philanthropist, and has gained great popularity by having been the chief instrument of getting the Tower of London thrown open free of charge, especially to the denizens of the Tower Hamlets, for two days in the week. In fact, one hardly knows a member for a large borough apparently more firmly established in his seat; and, if any proof of this were needed, it will be found in the manner in which his annual address to his constituents, last week, was received. There is good reason to believe that all those who applauded him so lustily were not necessarily Conservatives; and it may fairly be assumed that, in thinking of Mr. Ritchie now, the constituency, as a whole, does not too curiously associate him with any party.

Although most Scotsmen are ardent politicians, yet most of them have a literary and useful-knowledge leaning, and therefore a mixed audience, just as that which assembled lately at Brechin, would, doubtless, be gratified to hear from a member of Parliament the story of his travels. So it happened at Brechin, when Mr. Baxter gave an interesting and most comprehensive itinerary of his recent excursions to the East and something to the West. As his manner is, he was very decisive, not to say dogmatic, in his opinion of the affairs of nations, and—after the events to be sure—is very clear as to the causes which brought about those events. He took, not unnaturally, the opportunity of exulting at the truth of the prediction made in a speech of last Session as to the fortunes of Turkey. It is seldom that a prophecy comes near fulfilment so soon after it is uttered; and therefore Mr. Baxter may proudly place himself in a high place amongst seers, which, in Scotland, is probably no ordinary distinction.

During the recess the Speaker has several times spoken, and oracularly, as was to be expected of him. The other day, with Mr. Hunter Rodwell and Mr. Merten in his train, he appeared in his character of one of the members for Cambridgeshire at the capital of that county to assist in the inauguration of a new Corn Exchange. There he came out in the unusual character of a critic, or, at any rate, a commentator, on legislation, on which he is perforce absolutely mute in the House. He particularly chose for observation the Agricultural Holdings Act of last Session, which he balanced in a judicial manner, and gave a decision which was almost entirely favourable to it. As may be supposed, his remarks, apart from their intrinsic value, were received with respect and applause.

Time was, and not so long ago, that Mr. Pemberton was a busy practising barrister in Chancery, and a man so quiet and amiable as to bear with him the kindly suffrages of his fellows. A turn in the wheel of fortune took him out of the sphere in which he moved, and the inheritance of the large property of the excellent and eminent Lord Kingsdown placed him in the position of a magnate of the county of Kent, and in due time he became member for one of its divisions. In the House he preserves the same demeanour as characterised him in the Court, for he is assiduous and useful, though not obtrusive; and no doubt, when he met his constituents the other day, they gave him all the credit for quiet membership which he deserves.

It would seem that, whatever some people may think, the Liberal party is not in such "doleful dumps" after all. At any rate an effort has been made to sound a call to the standard at Bury at the opening of a Liberal club in that town. Mr. Philips, the member for the borough, contributed his eminent respectability to the gathering, while loud words were uttered, not too spasmodically, by such negative magnates of the party as Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Mundella, while Mr. Trevelyan delivered one of those stirring, outspoken speeches which he always has at command.

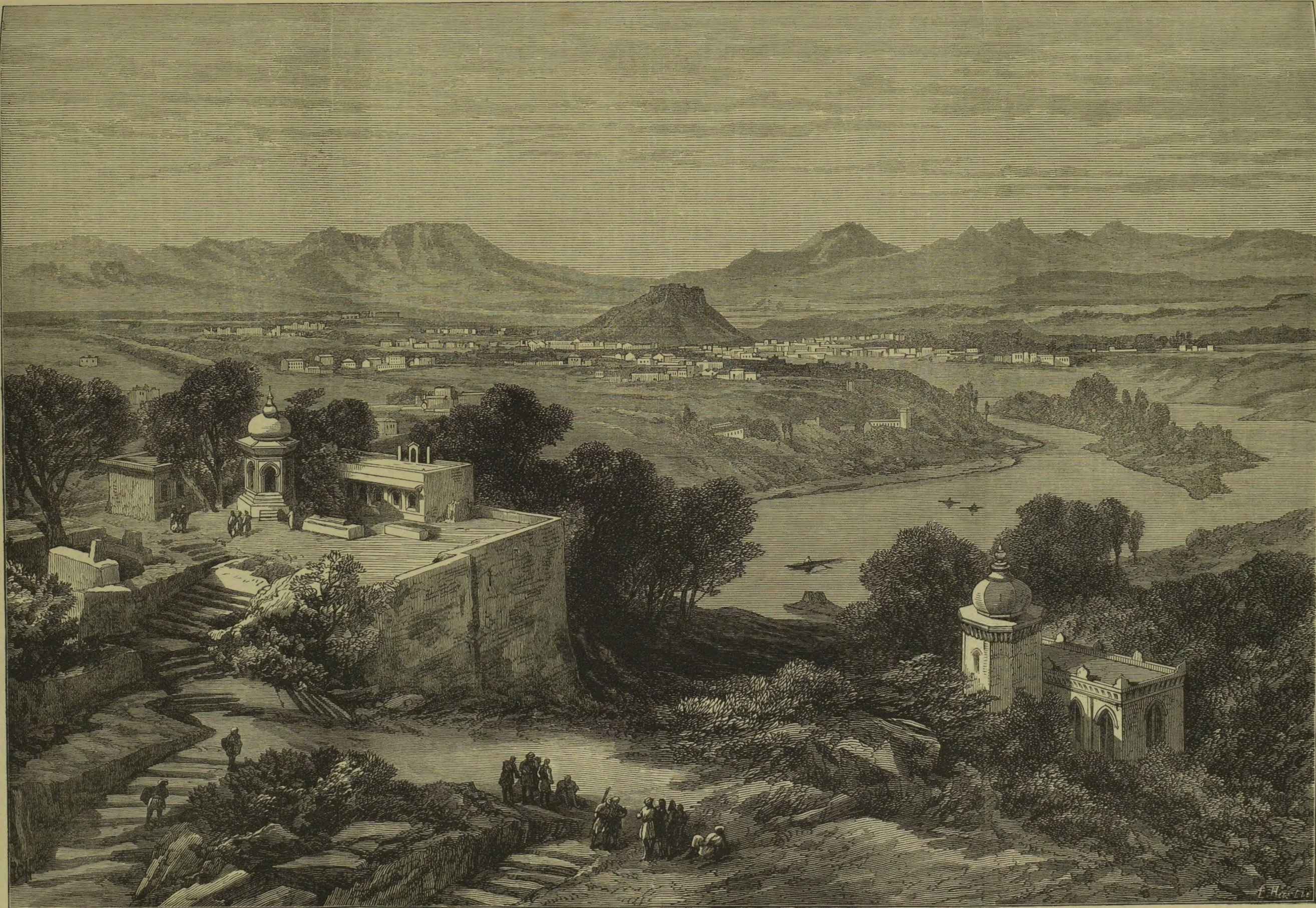
Alderman Mellowdew, the ex-Mayor of Oldham, has promised to found a free library in that town.





STATE BARGE OF THE KING OF GREECE CONVEYING THE ROYAL PARTY TO THE SERA'IS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





VIEW OF POONAH, NEAR BOMBAY.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS BEAUCHAMP.

The Right Hon. Catherine Dowager Countess Beauchamp died on the 4th inst., at her house in Grosvenor-square. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of Henry Otway, Esq., of Castle Otway, in the county of Tipperary, by Sarah, his wife, only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., of Stanford Hall, in the county of Leicester. Mr. Otway died in 1815, and his widow resumed, in 1818, the family name of Cave, and had the abeyance of the barony of Braye terminated in her favour Oct. 3, 1839; but, as she survived her sons, the title fell again into abeyance amongst her daughters, one of whom was the lady whose decease we record. The Countess of Beauchamp was married, first, Oct. 19, 1826, to Henry Murray, Esq., Coldstream Guards, the youngest son of Lord George Murray, and grandson of John, third Duke of Athole, and was left a widow Nov. 25, 1831. She was married, secondly, Feb. 11, 1850 (being his second wife), to John Reginald, third Earl Beauchamp (uncle of the present peer), who died Jan. 21, 1853. The Countess had no children, and the remaining co-heiresses to the barony of Braye are Lady Beauchamp's sisters, the Hon. Maria Otway-Cave, and the Hon. Henrietta, married, in 1844, to the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, by whom she has, with other issue, Edmund Verney, Captain 17th Lancers.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR E. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, P.C., formerly a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster. He was born in 1798, son of the late Mr. Serjeant John Williams, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Charles Clarke, Esq., of Forebridge, in the county of Stafford, and was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1820, and M.A. 1824. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1823, and went the South Wales and Chester Circuit; and in 1846 was raised to the Bench as one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, receiving the honour of knighthood. In 1865, on his retirement from his judicial position, he was made a Privy Councillor. The right hon. gentleman was the author of several learned legal treatises. He married, in 1826, Jane Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot, Rector of Blithfield, Staffordshire, and niece of William, first Lord Bagot, and had issue.

SIR JOHN G. WILKINSON.

Sir John Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S., died on the 29th ult., at Llandover. He was born in 1797, the son of the Rev. John Wilkinson, M.A., F.S.A., of Hardendale, Westmoreland, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Richard Gardner, and received his education at Harrow, and at Exeter College, Oxford. Sir John, who for many years resided in Egypt, was known as an eminent antiquary, and received the honour of knighthood in 1839 for his contributions to archaeological and geographical literature. He was a member of several learned and scientific societies at home and abroad, and was created hon. D.C.L. Oxford in 1852. He married, in 1856, Caroline Catherine, eldest daughter of Henry Lucas, Esq., of Uplands, Glamorganshire.

SIR J. W. SMITH.

Sir John William Smith, K.C.B., late Commissary-General-in-Chief, died on the 30th ult., at Halliford, near Shepperton, in his seventieth year. Sir John entered the Commissariat department in 1833, and attained the rank of Commissary-General-in-Chief in 1856. For his services in the Crimea he received a medal and clasp, and the Legion of Honour; and was made C.B. in 1857 and K.C.B. in 1864. He was the son of William Smith, Esq., of Luton, Bedfordshire; and was married, in 1837, to Agnes Campbell, second daughter of the late Captain Donald MacArthur, of the Royal Veteran Battalion.

ADMIRAL ROBINSON.

Vice-Admiral Charles Gepp Robinson, who died at Blomfield-terrace West, on the 31st ult., in his seventy-second year, entered the Navy in 1819, on board the *Hasty*, on the North Sea station. From 1821 until 1826 he was employed in the *Leven*, on a survey of the East and West Coast of Africa, and was one of the very few in the expedition who ever returned to England. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1826, and in the following year he again sailed for the coast of Africa for the purpose of forming a settlement at Fernando Po, where every gun-room officer but himself fell a victim to the climate. While on this service he captured three slaves. His promptitude on one occasion in proceeding to sea under peculiar circumstances in the *Horatio* schooner procured him, in 1828, the thanks of the Government of Sierra Leone. From 1829 until 1856 he was employed in the Surveying Department, principally on the coasts of Wales and Scotland, and in the Mediterranean. He attained post rank in 1846, became Rear-Admiral in 1864, and Vice-Admiral in 1871.

The deaths are also announced of Lieutenant-General George James, R.A., aged eighty-four, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas James, D.D., formerly Head Master of Rugby; of Jacob William Carey Whitbread, Esq., of Loudham Hall, Suffolk; of Julia Brigida, Lady Sheffield, relict of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart., of Normanby, and daughter of Sir John Newbold, Knt., Chief Justice of Madras, in her seventy-sixth year; of the Rev. Charles Edward Kennaway, Hon. Canon of Gloucester, late Vicar of Chipping Campden, second son of Sir John Kennaway, first Baronet of Escot, in his seventy-sixth year; of George Mackay, Esq., of Bighouse, late Captain Turkish Contingent; and of Colonel George Greenwood, late Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 2nd Life Guards, suddenly, at Brookwood Park, Arlesford, aged seventy-six.

Mr. J. G. M'Minnies, a Warrington magistrate, has made a gift to the corporation of that town of a library of 2000 volumes, accumulated by an old Warrington member of the Society of Friends.

The members of the Dublin Corporation have received a communication from Sir Michael H. Beach with respect to the application of that body for a loan of half a million for proposed drainage works in the Irish metropolis. The Treasury intimate, through the hon. Baronet, that it is impossible for them to authorise the advance of public money desired.

The National Life-Boat Institution has forwarded a new life-boat to Penarth, near Cardiff, to take the place of the present boat on that station. It is named the *Joseph Denman*, having been presented to the institution by the Hon. Mrs. Denman, in memory of her late husband, Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman. It was launched on Wednesday.—During the heavy gale experienced on the west coast on the 6th inst., the *Padstow* and *Appledore* life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution were called out on service. The former boat, which was presented to the institution by the city of Bristol, and is named the *Albert Edward*, saved four men from the brig *Marie Josephine*, of Cherbourg, stranded on the *Doom Bar Sand*; while the other life-boat, the *Hope*, rescued from the brigantine *Waterloo*, of Cork, wrecked on the *Northam Sands*, her master, his wife, and crew of five men, who would inevitably have perished in the absence of the life-boat.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W V G D.—Problem No. 1650 is quite correct, but there was a misprint in the solution. If Black play 1. K to Kt 7th, White answers with 2. Q to K B 6th (ch) and mates next move with Queen or Knight. In Problem No. 1653 White cannot play 1. Kt from K 4th to B 2nd, on account of Black's reply, 1. Q takes Q (ch).  
H A S and WEATHERBOTE.—You overlook that, in answer to your proposed move of 1. Q to B 2nd, Black can play 1. P to Q 6th or 1. K to B 5th.  
H E F.—The problem, we regret to say, is much too easy. A three-move problem that commences with a check ought to possess some very redeeming feature to render it worthy of publication.  
L K L E Y, C G O B R A G H, A W, J R H, L E S L I E of F A R E H A M, J K, and B E N E T.—You apparently overlook that in answer to 1. B to K Kt 5th, Black can play 1. Q to R 6th (ch).  
A C P.—Many thanks for the problem.  
J O H A N N A and T H E W H I T E H A R T.—In reply to 1. Q to K R sq, Black can play 1. K to B 5th.  
B R.—Quite correct.  
J A R Y N D, D M T Y M B A S, and J G F I N C H.—We are sorry to say that the problems are scarcely up to our standard.  
H S C H L E U S N E R.—The two-move problem is neat in idea, but have you not overlooked that Black can play 1. Q takes Kt?  
L A D Y N.—We are afraid the "Knight's tour" has been overdone of late.  
J A C.—Both Mr. Cook's "Synopsis" and Mr. Wormald's "Chess Openings" are published by W W Morgan, 67, Barbican.  
W W.—You can obtain the work through any foreign bookseller.  
J G C.—There are duals and duals. We attach little importance to those you point out, as 1. P takes Kt is clearly the defence which gives Black most resource.  
R F D U F F Y.—We will supply you with the date when we have leisure to search the files.  
A J K.—It may be as you state; but we can only say that we on one occasion distinctly heard the automaton sneeze.  
A F R E E M A N.—Black can play 1. Q takes Q (ch).  
H A N.—But what if Black play 1. P takes Kt?  
T H O R P E.—We shall be obliged if you will show us how Black escapes.  
B B and A W O O D.—You have not considered Black's best defence of 1. Q to Q R 4th.  
T A L T U S.—Your letter is very entertaining, and we would gladly insert it, but we have no space at our disposal for such discussions.  
J H W.—We cannot offer an opinion. There are several provincial amateurs so close together that it is almost impossible to separate them.  
P R O B L E M N O. 1653.—Correct solutions received from C G O b r a g h, J K, W W, and R W S. Those by A W o o d, W F P a y n e, and T h e W h i t e H a r t are wrong.  
P R O B L E M N O. 1654.—Correct solutions received from W H C a r l y o n, J K, W F P a y n e, T h o r p e, W o o l w i c h C h e s s C l u b, J G C, W V G D, I S T, M H M o o r h o u s e, W e e P a w n, M i n t o, L a t t a, E a s t M a r d e n, M i s s J a n e D, G H G w y n, B o s c o, H S c h l e u s n e r, R W S, J H G, P e n n o n, G H P e n t l a n d, A J H, E A W, J S C, B W, P e t e r, N o N a m e, H e r n i t, A H a y m a n. Those by M y t h and B e n e t are wrong.

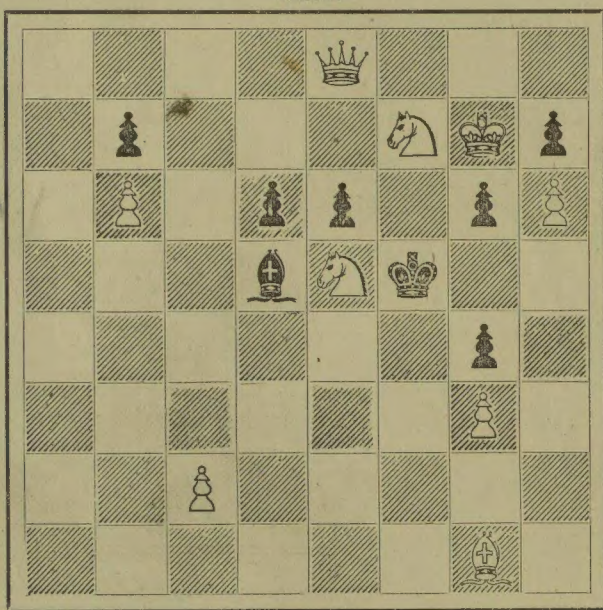
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1654.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q 5th. P takes Kt. 3. Q or R mates. The other variations are obvious.  
2. R to K 6th (ch). K, R, or B tks R.

PROBLEM NO. 1656.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

For the subjoined clever little game, which was played recently at the Café de la Régence, Paris, between Herr ROSENTHAL and M. LE COMPTE DE L'ÉGLISE, we are indebted to *La Stratégie*.—(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.) BLACK (M. le C.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K-B 4th P takes P  
3. Kt to K-B 3rd P to K Kt 4th  
4. B to Q-B 4th P to K Kt 5th  
5. Castles Q takes Kt  
6. Q takes P Q to K B 3rd  
7. P to K 5th Q takes P  
8. B to Q 3rd B to K R 3rd  
9. B to Q 2nd Kt to K 2nd  
10. Kt to Q B 3rd Q Kt to B 3rd  
11. Q R to K sq Q to K B 4th  
12. Kt to Q 5th  
We take this to be White's strongest reply to Mr. Paulsen's move of 11. Q to K B 4th. It is certainly in every way preferable to 12. R to K 4th.  
13. B to Q B 3rd K to Q sq  
13. This is not quite so effective as 13. R to K sq, though the authors of the *Handbuch* are of opinion that it ought to lead to an even game.  
14. R takes Kt Bt takes R  
15. B to B 6th Bt to B sq  
The *Handbuch* gives 15. R to K sq as best, and makes White reply with 16. P to K Kt 4th. We believe, however, that the first player has a much more potent answer in 16. R to K sq—e.g.:  
15. R to K sq  
16. R to K sq  
WHITE (Mr. R.) BLACK (M. le C.)  
17. R to K 5th Q to K Kt 3rd  
18. Q to K 2nd P to B 6th  
19. R takes Kt P takes Q  
Mate in two moves.  
16. R to K sq P to Q B 3rd  
17. R to K 5th B takes B  
18. B takes Kt (ch) Q to Q B 4th (ch)  
19. K to R sq R to K sq, &c.  
Similarly, if—  
17. Kt takes Kt Q takes B  
18. Kt takes R Q to K Kt 3rd,  
with the better game.  
17. Q to K Kt 5th P takes Kt  
18. R takes Kt P takes Kt  
Capturing the Rook would clearly involve the loss of his Queen.  
19. R takes B P (dis ch) K to B 2nd  
We should have preferred 19. K to K sq.  
20. B to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd  
21. R takes B (ch) K to K 2nd  
22. B to Q 6th (ch)  
All this is very ingenious.  
22. K takes B  
23. Q takes Q P (ch) K to K 2nd  
24. Q to K 5th (ch) K takes R,  
and White mates in three moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following game was played recently at the Manchester Chess Club, between the hon. sec., Mr. A. STEINKUHLER, and Mr. ROBEY. (Scottish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. R.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. P to Q 4th P takes P  
4. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th  
5. Kt to K Kt 5th Kt to K R 3rd  
6. Q to K R 5th Q to K 2nd  
This is decidedly preferable to 6. Q to K B 3rd, which is sometimes played at this point.  
7. Castles P to Q 3rd  
8. P to K R 3rd Kt to K 4th  
By no means a commendable counter-stroke. The correct continuation is 8. B to Q 2nd, followed by castling on the Queen's side.  
9. B to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 6th  
10. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q B 3rd  
11. K to R sq P takes P  
12. B takes P B to K 3rd  
WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. R.)  
13. P to K B 4th B to Q B 5th  
14. R to Q sq Kt to Q 2nd  
15. P to Q Kt 3rd B to Q Kt 5th  
16. B to Q Kt 2nd Kt to K B 3rd  
17. Q to K R 4th B to Q R 3rd  
18. P to K 6th B takes Kt  
19. B takes B P takes P  
20. Q B takes P R to Q sq  
21. R to K sq Castles  
22. Kt takes K R P  
The terminating moves are very neatly played by Mr. Steinkuhler.  
22. Q to Q B 4th  
He is absolutely without resource.  
23. Kt takes Kt (ch) K to R sq  
24. Q R to B sq Q to R 6th  
25. Kt to Q 7th K to Kt sq  
26. B takes K Kt P,  
and White wins.

Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill was considered at the Manchester Diocesan Conference, yesterday week, and a resolution was passed to the effect that any reasonable requirements of Nonconformists may be sufficiently met by the establishment of public cemeteries or by permission to bury without services in churchyards, and that the conference was strongly opposed to the Burials Bill.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated Nov. 14, 1871, Feb. 23, 1872, and April 10, 1874, of Mr. Peter Ormrod, late of Halliwell Hall and Wyersdale Park, Lancashire, who died on May 17 last, were proved on the 30th ult. by James Ormrod, William Gray, and William Hargreaves, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £700,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Ormrod, an absolute legacy of £20,000, and devises to her during widowhood (subject to a rent charge of £2000 per annum to his nephew James Cross Ormrod) his manor and estate of Wyersdale Park, with the furniture and plate, and his other real estate in the northern electoral division of the county of Lancaster, with remainder to his said nephew and his heirs in tail general; to his nephew Peter Ormrod, his freehold estates in Halliwell; to his nephew Oliver Ormrod, his freehold estates in Harwood; to Peter Ormrod, the son of Thomas Ormrod, of Bolton, his property at Windy Bank, near Sheffield; to the Bolton Dispensary, £2000; to his nephews and nieces, Oliver Ormrod, Margaret Archer, Emily Rushton, Emily Briggs, Louisa Briggs, and Henrietta Bailey, £20,000 each; between his nephew A. L. Briggs and his niece Cordelia Briggs (wife of the said A. L. Briggs), £20,000. There are some other legacies; and all the residue of his property, real and personal, testator leaves to his brother, James Ormrod, absolutely.

The will, with three codicils, dated respectively July 23, 1868, July 23, 1869, Dec. 15, 1871, March 24, 1873, and March 17, 1875, of Mr. Robert Allfrey, late of Wokefield Park, Berkshire, who died on Sept. 15 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Caroline Allfrey, the widow, and Goodrich Holmsdale Allfrey, the eldest son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000, certain jewellery, horses and carriages absolutely, a life interest in his estate in Wokefield Park, with the furniture, and an annuity of £1600, in addition to the considerable income she takes under their marriage settlement; upon trust for his daughters Ellen and Constance Louisa, £30,000 Four per Cent Consolidated Stock Midland Railway, and a further sum of £5000 each on the death of their mother; to his eldest son four thirty-fifth parts or shares of the capital of the firm of Messrs. Reid and Co.; to his son Walter Mortimer Allfrey one thirty-fifth share of the said capital, subject to his paying to his estate the difference between the value of such share and the amount he has left to his other younger sons, and £5000 on the death of his wife; upon trust for his son, Irving Stening Allfrey £5200, and a further sum of £13,000 on the death of Mrs. Allfrey; to each of his other younger sons £10,000, and a further sum of £5000 on the death of their mother; upon trust for the children of his son Irving £2000; to his bailiff, Alexander Horsburgh, the elder, £200; to his cousin, George Allfrey, £100; and to each of his domestic servants, including his coachman and head gardener, £3 for every year they shall have continued in his service, free of legacy duty; the residue of his real and personal estate testator gives to his son Goodrich Holmsdale Allfrey.

The will and three codicils, dated Dec. 27, 1860, Oct. 22, 1861, Dec. 4, 1870, and March 7, 1874, of Mr. John Anderson, late of Wilton, in the parish of St. Ann, Jamaica, who died on March 10 last, were proved at the Principal Registry, London, on the 3rd inst., by John Anderson and Charles Partle, nephews of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his household goods, furniture, and the Wilton estate absolutely, and £20,000 Three per Cent Stock, and £10,000 sterling for life; there are many bequests to nephews and nieces, employed, and others; several estates in Jamaica are specifically devised to his said nephew John Anderson, and he gives him the whole residue of his property.

The will, dated May 5 last, of Mr. Murray Gladstone, late of Manchester, and of Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire, East Indian merchant, who died on Aug. 23, has been proved at the district registry, Bangor, by Robert Gladstone, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Augusta Gladstone, £500, his household furniture, &c., and the income of £19,750 during widowhood; to his son Murray the plate presented to him by the proprietors of the Manchester Royal Exchange; to his trustees £100 each; upon trust for each of his three daughters £8000, and a further sum of £5000 each on the death or second marriage of his wife; to his son, William Buckley Gladstone, £13,000, to place him on an equality with his brother; and the residue, real and personal, between his said sons, Murray and William, equally.

The will and codicil, dated Oct. 19, 1874, and Jan. 8, 1875, of Mr. William Robinson Johnson, of The Cliffe, Wybunbury, Cheshire, who died on Sept. 23 last, were proved in London, on the 22nd ult., by John Napier and Edward Minson Wavell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 and some books upon certain trusts in connection with the library at Wybunbury and £1000 as a fund for providing clothing and coals in the winter season for the really necessitous, well-conducted, religious poor, as well Dissenters as of the Established Church. He also bequeaths to the Manchester Infirmary, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (for foreign missions), the Worn-out Wesleyan Ministers and Ministers' Widows' Auxiliary Fund, the Wesleyan Theological Institution, the General Wesleyan Education Fund, the General Wesleyan Chapel Fund, and the General Wesleyan Home Missionary Society, £500 each; to the Wesleyan Day School, Nantwich, £300; to the Manchester City Mission, to the Kingswood and Woodhouse-grove Wesleyan schools, and to the day school in connection with the Wesleyan chapel, Mill-street, Crewe, £200 each; to the Chorlton-in-Medlock Dispensary, the Homoeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, Manchester, the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, the Manchester Juvenile and Ragged Refuge, the General Wesleyan Sabbath Committee, the Home Missionary Chapel, Crewe, and the day and Sunday school in connection with each chapel, £100 each. There are numerous bequests to or in favour of many of his relatives, executors, servants, and others; and the rest of his property he gives to his three nephews, Robinson Manby Johnson, William Henry Johnson, and Bernard Lucas Johnson, in equal shares.

The will, dated July 31, 1874, of Mr. James Briggs, late of No. 44, Southfield-square, Manningham, Bradford, who died on June 12 last, has just been proved at the Wakefield district registry by John Clough and Thomas Rochester Whitehead, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife the amounts secured by two policies of assurance on his life absolutely and £8000 upon trust for her for life; subject to these gifts, he leaves his property equally among all his children.

Colonel Ireland Blackburne, Conservative, was, yesterday week, returned without opposition for South-West Lancashire, in succession to the late Mr. Charles Turner, who had represented the constituency in the same political interest.



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The NEXT TERM will begin on MONDAY, JAN. 24.  
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Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14 lb.; Fine, 2s. 4d.; American  
Hominy, 4s.; Barley, 6s. 8d. per bushel; Indian Corn, 6s.;  
Buckwheat, 8s. 8d.; Oats, 4s.; Crushed Oats, 4s.; Middlings  
2s. 8d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 8s.; Tick Beans, 8s. 8d.;  
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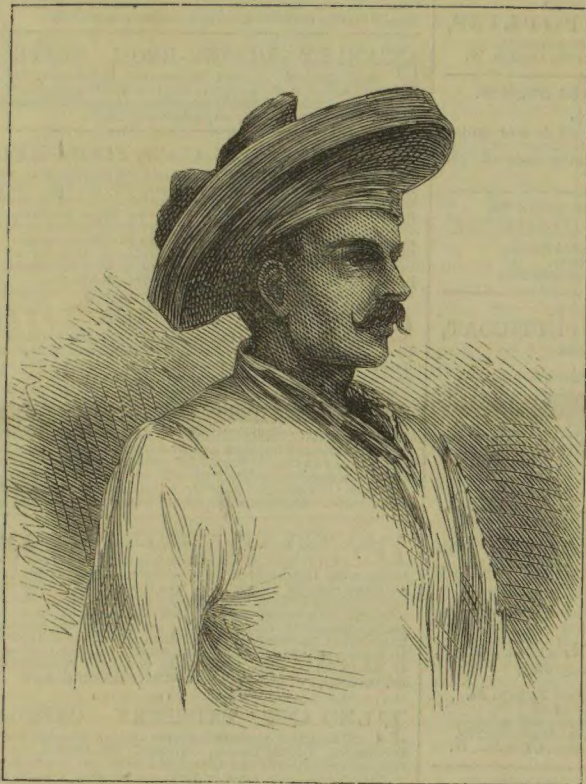
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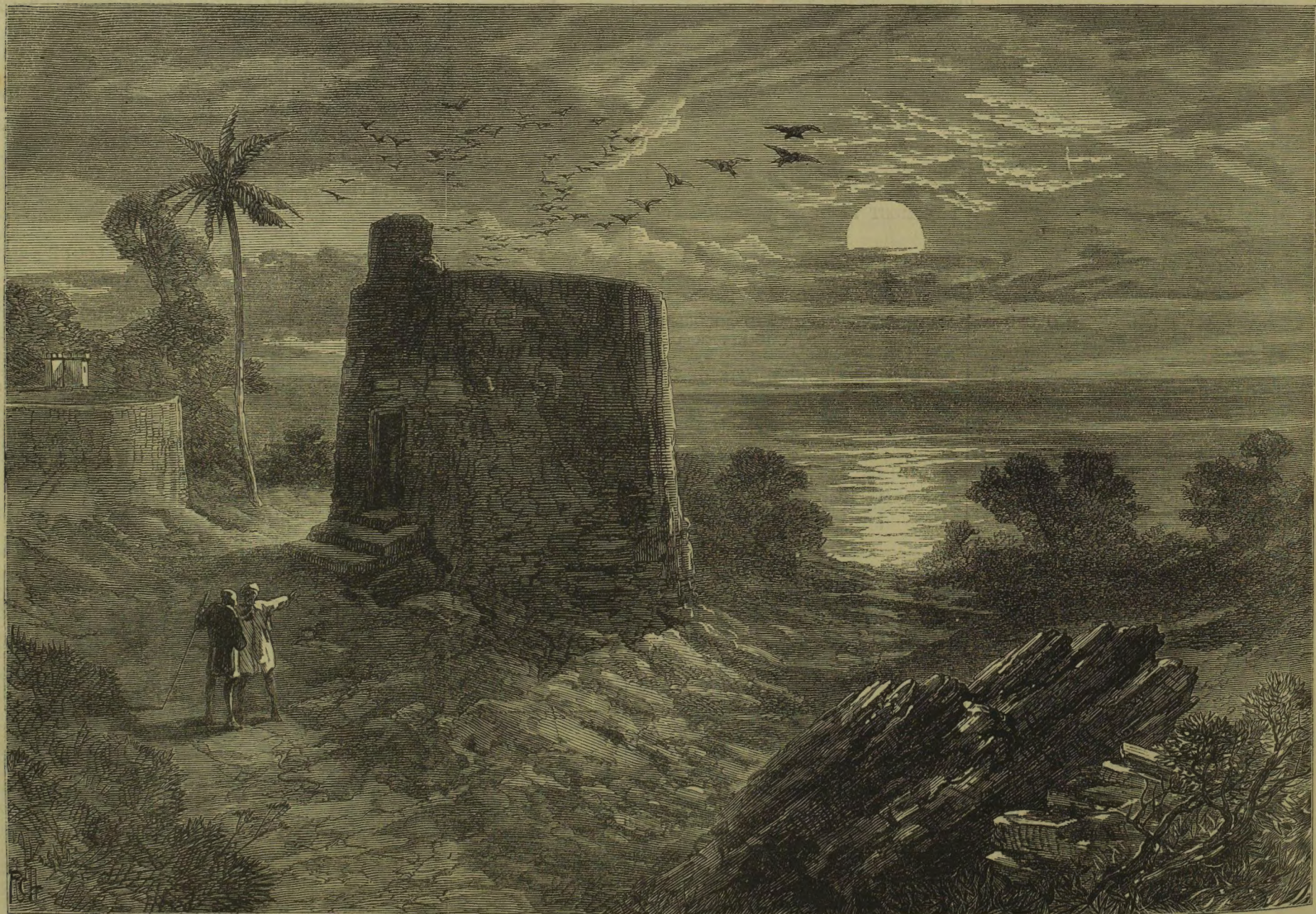
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